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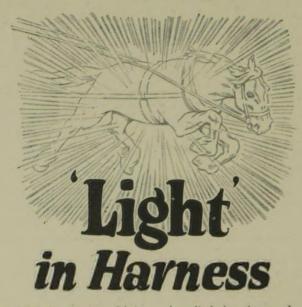
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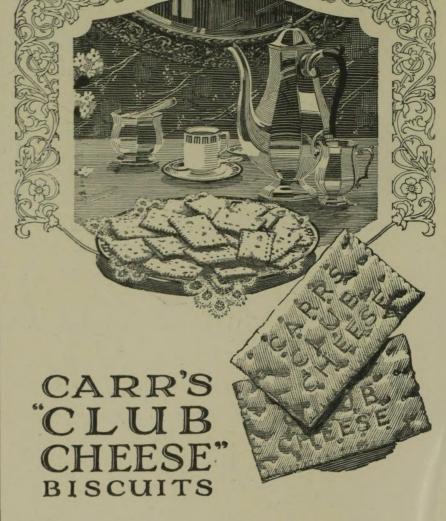
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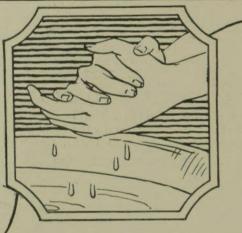


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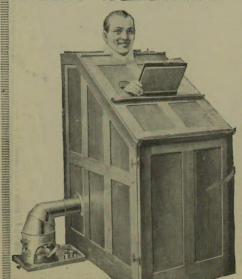
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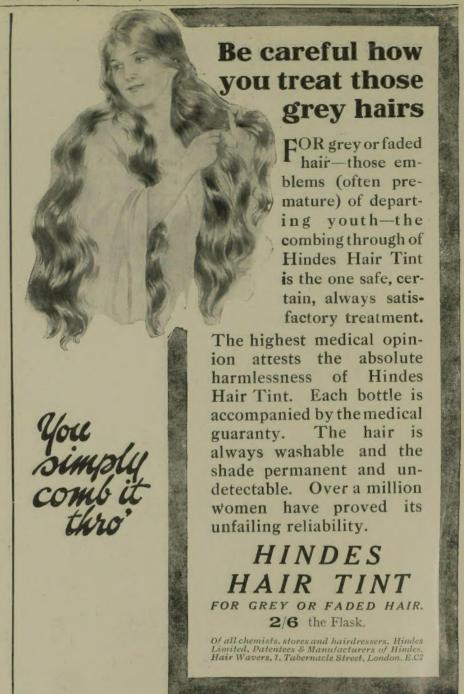
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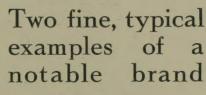


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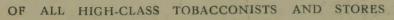
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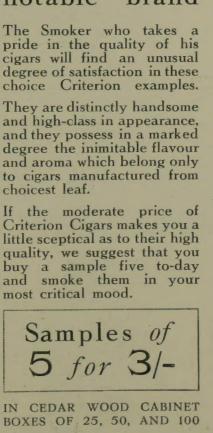


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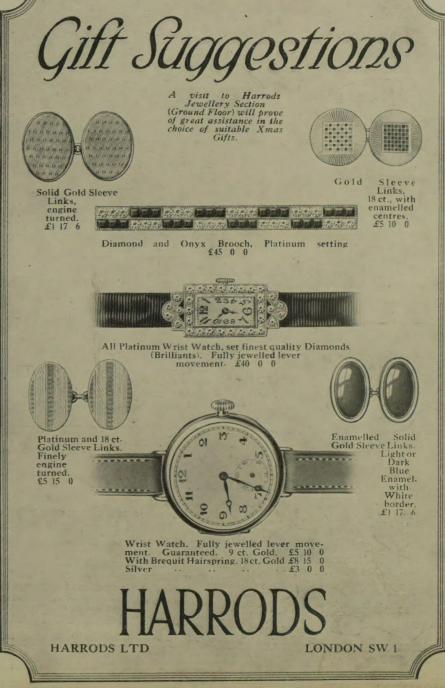


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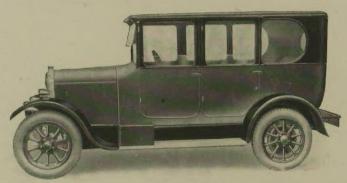
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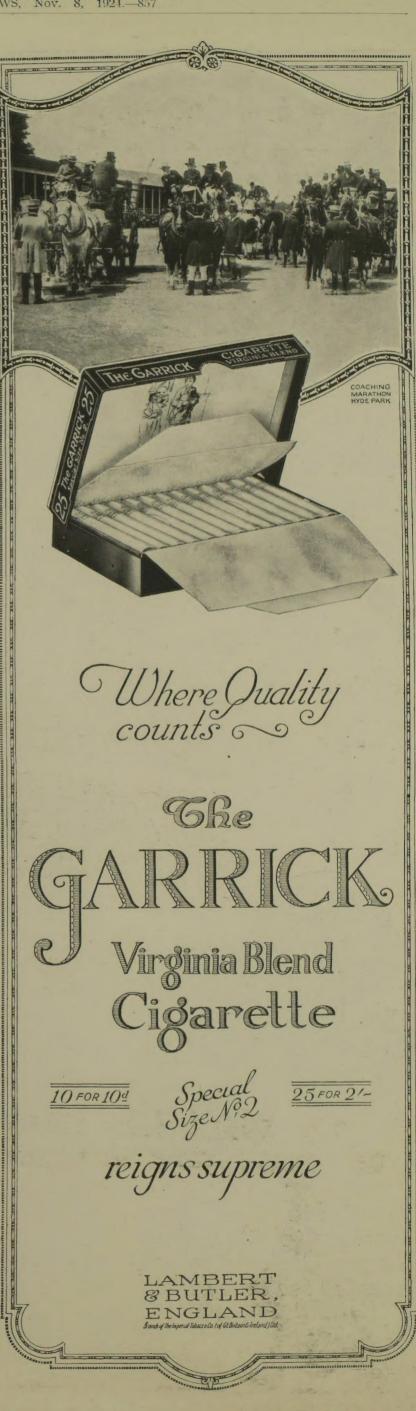
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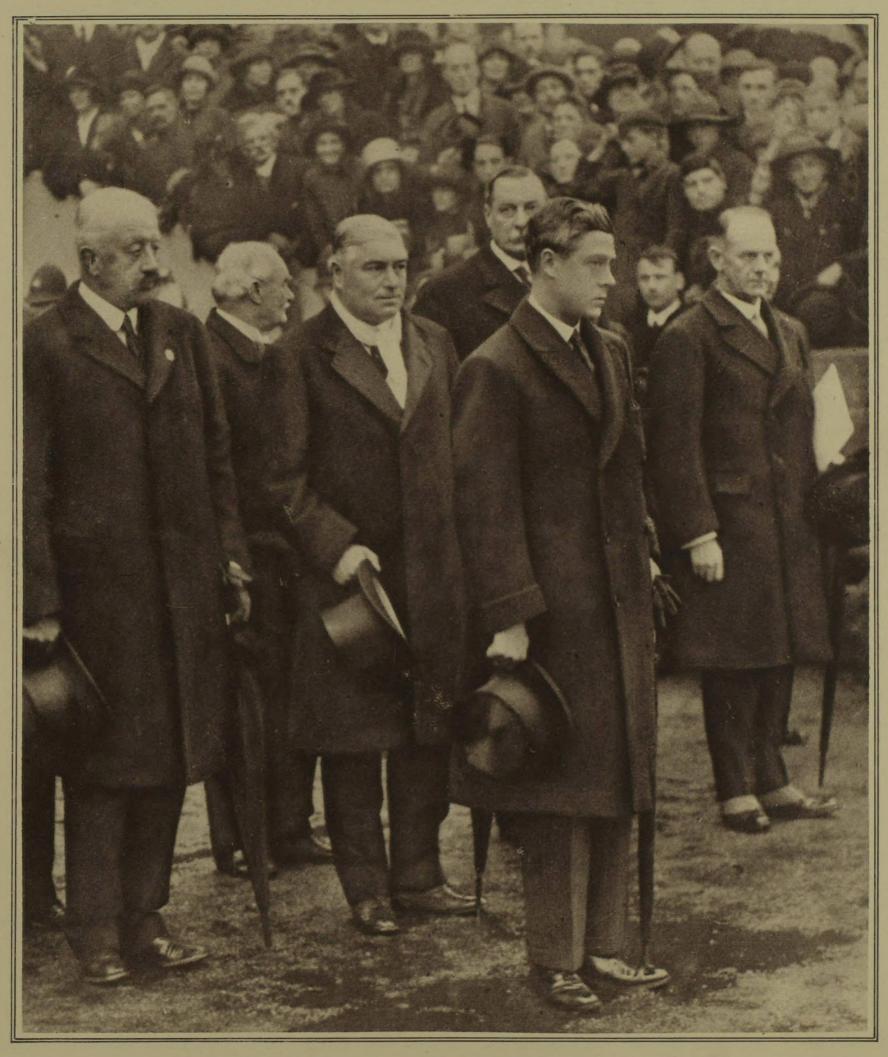
BY W. A. LAMBRECHT.

(Reproduced from the Colour-Print, "Dans l'Ombre Charmeure," published by the Maison Devambez, 23, Rue Lavoisier, Paris.)

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1924.

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HIS FIRST DUTY SINCE HIS RETURN FROM AMERICA: THE PRINCE OF WALES CLOSING THE WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

The Prince of Wales performed the closing ceremony in the Stadium at Wembley on November 1, amid a steady downpour of rain. Behind him in the photograph are seen (from left to right) the Duke of Devonshire, Sir James Allen (at the back), Lord Stevenson, General Sir Travers Clarke, and Admiral Halsey (Comptroller of the Prince's Household). In his speech, which was transmitted through loud-speakers to all parts of the Stadium, the Prince said that the Exhibition had fulfilled the hope, expressed by the King in opening it, that "it would bring

the peoples of the Empire to a better knowledge as to how to meet their reciprocal wants and aspirations. . . . In spite of the very unkind attitude of the English weather [he continued] attendances have been attracted which constitute a record for exhibitions in this country. Some eighteen million people have passed through the turnstiles, and of these some five millions were children, who have gained a vivid impression of their future responsibilities as citizens of the Empire. . . Thanks are due to the Executive Council, the Board of Management, and the staffs."

PHOTOGRAPH BY PHOTOPRESS,



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

can imagine no more appropriate moment than a General Election to think steadily and serenely a General Election to think steadily and serenely of all the things that we shall continue to think whatever happens. Those who are chiefly interested in betting on politicians, as if they were horses, will no doubt be impatient with one who selects that moment for discussing the philosophy of politics; especially of what I will proudly claim to call unpractical politics. Tipsters on a racecourse would feel the same coldness towards me if I suddenly began, at the very moment of the fall of the flag, to deliver in a loud voice a lecture on The Horse, his place in evolution, date of his domestication by his place in evolution, date of his domestication by Man, appearance in the Elgin Marbles, identification with the Knight as a symbol of mediæval chivalry, alleged supersession by motor-traffic, and so on. This kind of thing is very

exasperating to practical men; and I like exasperating practical men. Especially do I like exasperating practical politicians, whose motives are sometimes of much the same practical kind as those of bookies not to mena sometimes of much the same practical kind as those of bookies, not to mention welshers. For I happen to think that in being theoretical I am really being much more practical than they are. For, after all, it is their horse that vanishes like a nightmare, and my horse that remains like a trusty steed. The race-horses reach the post in a rush or a flash: the bookie guits in a rush or a flash; the bookie quits the busy scene only a little less rapidly; and the politician runs away from his promises with a somewhat more leisurely but equally unhesitating motion. But when they are all gone, horses are still there and human beings are still there. It is still more important to know the nature of the important to know the nature of the animal than the name of the winner. It is still more important to realise their place in nature than to have backed them for a place during one unnatural excitement. The best political Utopia is still the Utopia of Shakespeare, in which the man shall have his mare again, and all shall go well. It is still, above all things, better that the man should be on better that the man should be on top of the mare, than that the nightmare should be on top of the man. And it is only in the very temporary excitement of political processions and party pageants that it is possible to put the cart before the horse. After the grand march-past, the horse and man retire into private life: and the real question is how they are treated in private life.

As this election turned largely on arguments about Labour, I propose to state here once more what I believe to be the fundamental truths of that quarrel, which would remain true in a Conservative victory or a Communist victory; under a raid of Reds or a dictatorship of Diehards. I am not laying down these principles for the first time, but it gives me great pleasure to be laying them down at the

One profoundly true remark was once made, of all people in the world, by Miss Christabel Pankhurst. It had nothing to do with Votes for Women, and was concerned with something far more important than votes for anybody. But by inspiration or intuition or accident, it was the one remark in allour industrial controversies that hit the right nail on the head so that it rang. I do not know whether Miss Pankhurst would disdain anything so feminine as intuition or whether she would prefer accident, but anyhow what she said was something like this: "The Bolshevists say they want to abolish the Bourgeoisie; on the contrary, what we want to abolish is the Proletariat."

That has got the whole truth in it. What is wrong is not that there is one class of property, but that there is another class without property. What is wrong is that this class without property has to hire itself out to the propertied class in order to live at all. In other words, what is wrong is that it is proletarian. Whether this element could be eliminated altogether is another matter; but the ideal would be to eliminate it altogether. The approach to the ideal is to eliminate it as much as possible. But the thing to be eliminated is not property, but proletarianism. I am inclined to think that even the Socialist would probably admit that if private property could be decently distributed, and remain decently distributed, it would be a better solution

I believe that the great dominant determining fact of our national fortune just now is this: that our country is in the position of an army outflanked and trying to hold a position of an army detailment and trying to hold a position that cannot be held. In that position real soldiers do not go about waving sabres and saying "Charge, Chester, charge!" They do not brag about an oath never to retreat; they know that the one wild glorious chance of victory to retreat. They also know that the real difficulty or problem is how they are to retreat. There are entangling engagements going on with which it is very difficult to break contact; the communications are threatened and may conceivably be cut. It is a great triumph of strategy under such conditions to extricate an army. It would be a great triumph

of statesmanship under such conditions to extricate a state. Every soldier who is really a strategist, and especially every strategist who is and especially every strategist who is really a soldier, knows what is meant by the glory and the triumph of such a retreat. He knows that so to save an army may be far more wonderful than to win a victory. And so to save a society may be far more wonderful than to introduce a reform or even a revolution.

The supreme social necessity to-day is a strategic retreat. The paral-lel with a military operation is in-deed curiously close, to the point of coincidence. The purpose of the strategic statesman is to move the mass of the community back from their desperately dependent condition, dependent on a commercial dominadependent on a commercial domination which is no longer there, back to safer and more solid positions; to the land or the guild or the mode of

living that is normal to the nations of the earth. The communications that are threatened are the traditions that have been trampled and neglected; the traditions of the soil and the family by which alone we can return. The fight in which the front line has to stand firm while covering the retreat is the immediate need of palliatives, like the dole, to patch up unemployment and arrest the decline of trade. For it is the paradox of such a position that men must defend

a position they cannot hold, and sometimes attack even in order to

retire. Nobody but a fool thinks the retracing of the steps of progress an easy or rapid business. We do not,

for instance, want a mere rush of amateurs and æsthetes to the land,

any more than a general conducting

a retreat wants a rout. And in the political case it is true that mere reaction may be only too like mere rout.

CONCERNING OUR

COLOUR-PHOTOGRAVURE PLATE.

WITH every copy of this issue, we give away a Plate entitled "A

Garden in Spain."

Our readers will notice that there are some exceptional qualities in the reproduction of this colour-plate. They will remark the singular depth of tone, the unusual richness of colouring, and, above all, the general softness of effect: all of which characteristics can usually be found only in proofs which are sold for a guinea or more, at the Art Dealers'.

How has such an effect been produced? Why is this picture so different from other colour-pictures given in "The Illustrated London News"? Turn to the really splendid results in colour that appear frequently in the pages of this journal—for example, the "Children by the Old Masters" and the "Treasures from Tutankhamen's Tomb"—and it will be realised that, beautiful as those reproductions were, "A Garden in Spain" has a different appearance. It is more artistic, more satisfying, more outstanding.

But few, even with this appreciation, will realise that the Supplement given in this issue marks an ENTIRELY NEW STAGE IN PRINTING. To most, the Plate will merely seem to be superior to anything that has been

To most, the Plate will merely seem to be superior to anything that has been done before: but by the few who have technical knowledge of printing, it will be understood that it is UNIQUE.

These few will realise that the fact that the Plate is done by colour-photogravure marks it out as something that no illustrated weekly newspaper has ever produced before.

Let us explain very briefly:—
Many of our older subscribers have seen the successive changes in methods of reproduction in this, the oldest weekly illustrated newspaper in the world; for "The Illustrated London News" has always prided itself upon being the pioneer in all the developments of printing.

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They have seen the transition from wood-engraving to the "half-tone" photographic method of reproduction, and from this to photogravure, a process unequalled for its depth of tone, which is used for the greater part of this paper. In colour-printing they have seen the change from lithograph to the "three-colour" process, and in this issue they see FOR THE FIRST TIME A REPRODUCTION IN COLOUR, BY THE PHOTOGRAVURE PROCESS.

It is our pride that we have been the first to prove the practical possibilities of colour-photogravure.

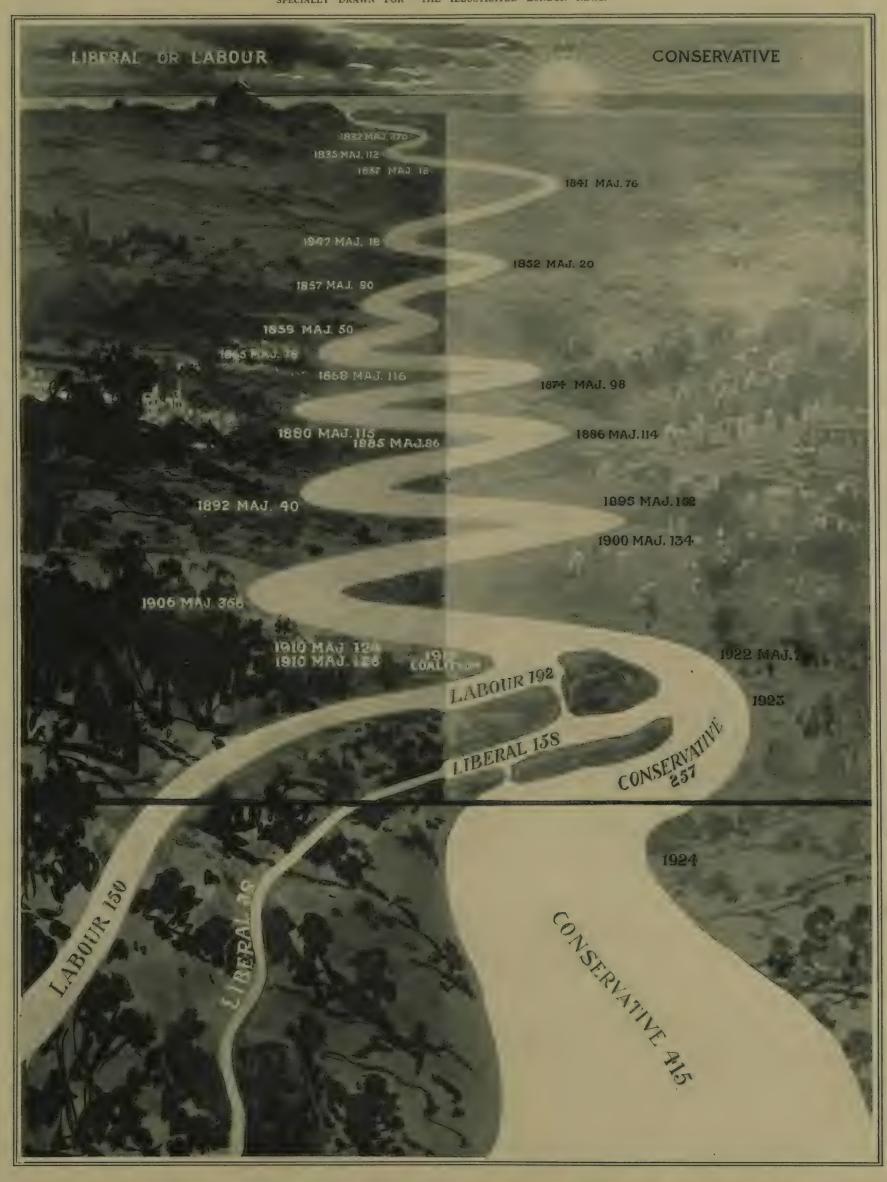
than the concentration of everything in that coercive organ that we call government. What the Socialist says is that we have gone too far along the road to concentration, and that we cannot turn back. Curiously enough, that is also what the Capitalist says: he says we have gone too far along the road to monopoly and mass production and the domination of the world by a few millionaires from nowhere, to turn back to simpler or saner things. Personally I think the Socialist and the Capitalist are very I think the Socialist and the Capitalist are very much alike, especially in the great unifying quality of being both wrong. They are both wrong, above all, in what is at once their first and their final affirmation—that it is impossible to go back. I think they are wrong in this; but anyhow one thing is certain. If they are right, then everything is wrong. If there is no hope of going back, there is no good in going forward. When men have come to the edge of a precipice, it is the lover of life who has the spirit to leap backwards, and only the pessimist who continues to be a progressive. to be a progressive.

But we cannot hold our present position; still advance further in our present direction. For less advance further in our present direction. that is to depend more and more on being what we are less and less able to be. It is to pose as the isolated industrial England of the beginning of the twentieth century. That sort of progress has no end but the end of Carthage; which, by the way, had a very bad habit of blaming generals for conducting successful retreats. It would have been difficult perhaps for Carthage to conduct a social difficult perhaps for Carthage to conduct a social and historical retreat; since it seems to have been always commercial. But England was not always commercial; it had a long and glorious history, shining with saints and poets, before it became at all commercial. To return to the military metaphor, it has a historical base on which to fall back. The military parallel is very complete, except in one detail; that there is no statesman who will try to do for the whole of this great society what any soldier would try to do for his men.

OUR ANAGLYPHS.

THE WINDING STREAM OF PARTY POLITICS: ELECTIONS SINCE 1832.

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



WITH THE CONSERVATIVE BRANCH OF THE TRIPARTITE "DELTA" BROADENING AND THE LIBERAL BRANCH DWINDLING: FLUCTUATIONS IN GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS DURING THE LAST 92 YEARS SHOWN IN A PICTORIAL DIAGRAM.

This ingenious drawing shows at a glance the alternating results of General Elections from 1832 to the present day. A similar illustration in our issue of December 15, 1923, gave the results down to the General Election of that date which brought the Labour Party into power, and divided the stream into three separate channels—Conservative, Liberal, and Labour—forming a delta. The present drawing incorporates the previous one and embodies the results of the

recent election down to November 3, when the state of parties was given as—Conservative, 415 (including 408 Unionists and 7 Constitutionalists); Labour, 150; Liberal, 38. At that date there were 7 results still to come. On November 4 two of these further results were published, giving another seat each to the Conservatives and the Liberals, making their respective totals up to that date 416 and 39.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

PERSONALITIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN THE NEW

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL, CAMPBELL-GRAY, TOPICAL, BARRATT, BASSANO, ELLIOTT AND



ELECTED BY THE FOURTH LARGEST MAJORITY: THE REV. DR. J. M. SIMMS (U.), DOWN. Dr. Simms, who polled 56,777 votes, succeeded the late Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson as M.P. for North Down



ELECTED BY THE LARGEST MAJORITY (58,354): CAPTAIN C. C. CRAIG, M.P. (U.), ANTRIM. ELECTED BY THE THIRD LARGEST MAJROITY: MR. D. D. Capt. Craig, brother of Sir REID (U.), DOWN. Mr. Reid, who polled 58,929 polled 60,665 votes, and the Republican candidate 2514. votes, has represented Down, which returns two members,



WITH THE SECOND LARGEST MAJORITY (58,250): MR. HUGH O'NEILL, M.P. (U.), ANTRIM. Mr. O'Neill, who polled 60,764 votes, is Speaker of the Ulster House of Commons. He is son and heir of Lord O'Nelll.



RETURNED BY THE SMALLEST MAJORITY (3): MR. T. W. STAMFORD (LAB.), LEEDS - W Mr. Stamford, a bookbinder, THE beat the Unionist in West Leeds (after five recounts) by only three votes (13,057 to 13,054).



ERY, L.N.A., CLAUDE HARRIS, MAULL AND FOX, WINTER (PRESTON), LAFAYETTE, AND KEYSTONE.

BORN IN RUSSIA: SIR GEORGE HUME (U.), GREENWICH. PUBLISHER, AND DUKE'S SON-IN-LAW: CAPTAIN H. MAC-MILLAN (U.), STOCKTON. Sir George Hume was born in Captain Macmillan, of the 1866, of British parents, at Poltava, in South Russia. publishing firm, married Lady Dorothy Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devenshire. Consul at Kieff, Kharkoff



HELPED BY HIS WIFE, "LADY DIANA": MR, A. DUFF-COOPER, M.P. (U.), OLDHAM. Mr. A. Duff-Cooper, who married Lady Diana Manners, daughter of the Duke of Rutland, is a nephew of the 1st Duke of Fife.

PARLIAMENT: ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF M.P.'S.



A BRILLIANT WAR AIRMAN: CAPTAIN A. S. C. REID, D.F.C. (U.), WARRINGTON. Captain Reid, who is 29, won the D.F.C. for brilliant service in the R.A.F. He was elected

for Warrington in 1922.





A V.C. OF THE WAR: CAPT R. GEE, M.P. (U.), BOSWORTH. Captain Gee served 22 years in he ranks of the Royal Fusiliers. V.C. In the War. He was M.P.



since December, 1918.

HEAD OF A FAMOUS CATERING FIRM: MAJOR I. SALMON, M.P. (U.), HARROW. Major Isadore Salmon is Managing Director of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co. He has been on the L.C.C. since 1907. of London Employment Exchange.



A WELL-KNOWN SHIPOWNER: MR. W. RUNCIMAN, M.P. (LIB.), SWANSEA-WEST. Mr. Runciman, son of Sir Walter Runciman, entered Parliament in 1899. He has been President of the Board of Education and President of the



AN EX-SECRETARY FOR AIR: CAPTAIN F. E. GUEST (LIB.), BRISTOL-NORTH, Captain Guest has been Treasurer of the Household (1912-15), Patronage Secretary to the Treasury (1917-21). and Secretary for Air (1921-2). He is a son of the 1st Lord Wimborne.



A WELL-KNOWN CIVIL ENGINEER : LT .-COL. L. P.WINBY, M.P. (U.), HARBOROUGH. Colonel Winby is a senior partner in Messrs. L. P. Winby and Co. He was formerly in the Royal Engineers, and served in the Great War and the South African War



daughter of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones.

G. F. STANLEY, M.P. (U.). WILLESDEN-E. SON OF A FAMOUS ACTRESS : MR. IRVING Colonel Stanley has been a Unionist JAMES ALBERY, M.P. (U.), GRAVESEND. Whip, Coalition Whip, and Financial Mr. Albery is a son of the late Mr. Secretary to the War Office. He lames Albery, the dramatist, and of was appointed Under-Secretary for Lady Wyndham (formerly Miss Mary Home Affairs in 1922. Moore), the actress. His wife is a



ELDEST SON OF LORD DERBY : Lord Stanley is a Captain in the Grenadier Guards. He has been Parliamentary Private Secretary to his father, the Earl of Derby.



THE BLIND M.P. : CAPTAIN IAN FRASER, C.B.E. (U.), NORTH ST. PANCRAS.

Captain Fraser was blinded ceeded the late Sir Arthur Pearson as chairman of St.



THE YOUNGEST M.P. : HUGH LUCAS-TOOTH, BT. (U.),

Sir H. Lucas-Tooth, who is 21, is a son of Major H. M. Warrand and grandson of the late Sir R. Lucas-Tooth. The Baronetcy was revived in his favour.



A SHOEING-SMITH BY TRADE : MR. T. D. FENBY (LIB.), EAST BRADFORD.

Mr. Fenby is a shoeing-smith at Bridlington. He has been Mayor of that town, and a member of the East Riding



FORMERLY A COMPOSITOR : THE RIGHT HON. C. W. BOWERMAN, P.C., M.P. (LAB.), DEPTFORD. Mr. Bowerman was secretary of the London Society of Compositors from 1892 to 1906.

Trades Union Congress.

OFFICIAL: MR. T. E. NAYLOR (LAB.), S.E. SOUTHWARK. Mr. Naylor is the general secretary of the London Society of Compositors. He contested He has been President of the



PRINTING TRADE UNION A MILITARY AUTHORITY ON

RUSSIA: SIR ALFRED KNOX, M.P. (U.), WYCOMBE. Sir Alfred Knox was Military Attaché to the British Embassy in Petrograd (1911-18), and became Chief of the British Military Mission to Siberia.



HEIR TO AN EARLDOM: VISCOUNT ELVEDEN (U.), SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

liscount Elveden, eldest son of the Earl of Iveagh, entered Parliament in 1908. He was



MAJOR G. C. TRYON, M.P. (U.), ERIGITOR.

Major Tryon is the only son Tryon. He has been Under-Secretary for Air and Minister



A "POOR MAN'S DOCTOR A. SALTER, M.P. (LAB.), WEST BERMONDSEY.

Dr. Salter is a prominent social worker in Bermondsey, where tobacco-planter in the Far he settled in 1900 as a "poor East, and British Vice-Consul man's doctor." He was on the L.C.C. for five years.



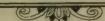
MR. E. T. CAMPBELL, M.P (U.), N.W. CAMBERWELL. Mr. Campbell has been a in Java. He was elected to the L.C.C. in 1922.





THE ATOM AND THE NATURE OF THINGS

V.-THE NATURE OF CRYSTALS: ICE AND SNOW.



By SIR WILLIAM BRAGG, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., M.R.I., Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, and Director of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory.

This is the fifth of the series of six articles which Sir

structure is

there, but

the mass

contains a multitude

of minute

crystals oriented in various

ways, and is full

bubbles and streaks of ice.

To see what

Nature will do

if left to work

in peace, we

must examine

the snowflakes as

they fall in very

cold weather.

We can imagine

one or two mole-

cules to become

associated in the

upper air, and to

descend gently

and slowly,

molecule after

molecule attach-

ing itself to the

growing crystal,

working out the

design, until at

included

William Bragg has written for us, condensing his delightful lectures at the Royal Institution, "Concerning the Nature of Things." The first four appeared in our issues of Oct. 11, 18, 25, and Nov. 1 respectively. The sixth will appear later.

WATER is one of the most plentiful substances in the world, and its properties affect our lives in innumerable ways, so that we are interested in the various forms which it can assume. Also the molecule of water is simple. consisting only of one atom of oxygen and two of hydrogen. For both these reasons the structure of the ice crystal invites consideration; we may find yet another reason in the beauty of its design. The blocks of ice that come from the freezing-works are not remarkable for grace of outline, though there is a fascination in watching them slither across the pavement at the end of the ice-man's pincers. The manufacture of commercial ice is too rapid; the crystalline

Letes Blue lca Prism refractino

FIG. 11. - BELIEVED TO CAUSE HALOES AND MOCK "SUNS" IN HIGH LATITUDES: ICE PRISMS-A TYPICAL EXAMPLE.

last an exquisitely formed structure falls to the earth. If the weather is cold enough, and there is moisture in the air, the snowflakes will continue to grow, especially at night time, after they have reached the ground. Crystals grown in this way have perfect little facets which glitter like diamonds in the sun.

We rarely see good crystals in England, but in colder, drier countries the forms such as those of Fig. 1 to Fig. 4 are often observed. When the snow crystal first forms it is feathery: its six radii carry tiny projections, and these again others, all angles at junctions being equal to the angles of an equilateral triangle; so that the whole is like a six-pointed star of fine lace. It would seem that these feathery forms are made when the crystallisation is rapid. There is a reaching out from the nucleus to take in fresh fields of molecules because the nearer molecules which are ready to take their places have been absorbed into the structure. The effect is often found in other cases of crystallisation: a notable example is the early formation of skeleton crystals of metals in the crucible. If they are to be preserved, the rest of the liquid must be poured off before the crystal has had time to fill up its vacant spaces.

When the crystal of snow has grown its feathery arms and there is a supply of molecules available, the gaps fill up and the crystal becomes a hexagonal plate. Strange to say, these plates are often connected in pairs by a hexagonal prism; one plate is generally larger than the other, and the form of the whole is like that of a fairy teatable (Fig. 2). These prisms are believed to be the cause of some of the haloes and mock suns (Fig. 10) that are seen in high latitudes. They refract the sun's rays through a definite angle (Fig. 11). If they are plentiful in the sky and are disposed in all directions, some of them send rays into the eye of an observer from all points which, to the



FIG. 14.-CRYSTAL GOBLETS MADE OF ICE; AND (BELOW) MOULDS IN WHICH THEY ARE MADE IN A HYDRAULIC PRESS.

observer, are at a certain angular distance from the sun. Thus he sees a circular halo, having the sun at its centre. The effect is illustrated by the experiment shown in Fig. 9. The eye of the observer, as represented very much out of scale in the picture, received a pencil of rays from the prism in every position to which the prism may be moved by rotation of the arm which supports it.

Prisms descending through a gas or liquid tend to set themselves horizontally; but when they end in plates as in Fig. 2 they become vertical during the fall. This may be illustrated by allowing similarly shaped bodies, made of ebonite or any convenient substance, to fall to the bottom of a tall jar filled with water, as in Fig. 12. The jar ought to be very long to make the experiment completely successful; but if the prisms are dropped sideways into the water they will nearly always right themselves in a jar of the height shown in the picture. Curiously enough, if the length of the prism is greater than the width of the plate at the end, the prism tends to go down with the plate taking the lead; but, if the prism is short, the plate tends to bring up the rear. In either case, the falling prisms are most of them vertical, or oscillate about a vertical position. If it is supposed that these are falling ice-crystals which tend to set themselves with their prisms vertical, and that there

are enough of them, there will be bright spots on the halo at the ends of the horizontal diameter. These are the "mock" suns.

Ice, when it forms quietly on a water surface exposed to the sky, crystallises in a form analogous to that of the snow crystals, all the six-sided figures

being horizontal. It is not usually easy to see the hexagon with the eye in a piece of ice; but the hexagonal structure is beautifully seen in an experiment due to Tyndall. A slab of clear ice is placed in the rays of the lantern, as shown in Fig. 5, and is focused on the screen. The heat of the lantern begins to "undo" the crystals, and they come to pieces in the reverse order of their formation. Little six-rayed cavities appear and grow, and cavities having a fern-like form in which the fronds are inclined to the stem at the angle of the equilateral triangle. Soon the whole face of the crystal is covered with these "flowers of ice," as they are called -it looks like a beautiful carving in low relief. The ordinary commercial ice does not show the effect. Tyndall used Norway "ice," which was available in his time. There is a "plate-ice" to be ob-

tained which shows the effect fairly well; , but at the time of the lectures an opportune frost made it possible to use pond ice with beautiful results. It is

clearly essential that the ice should grow quietly; probably also it is a condition that the water should lose heat slowly at one face, as the water of the pond does on a still, frosty night.

When the ice-flower forms in the body of the ice, the water from the melting does not quite fill the empty space. A portion of the space is empty, and shows as a black spot in the centre of some of the flowers (Fig. 5). Tyndall was of opinion that as the melting took place the water did not contract at first, but was stretched under great tension by the forces binding molecule to

molecule. A rupture occurred soon

WATER IN A JAR. and the water shrank to its proper size, the

FIG. 12.—ILLUSTRATING THE

BEHAVIOUR OF ICE

CRYSTALS THAT CAUSES

MOCK "SUNS": PRISM-

SHAPED OBJECTS DESCEND-

ING VERTICALLY THROUGH

black spot appearing suddenly. The flowers of ice can be seen in glacier ice where they are produced by the heat of the sun. They are very persistent. When a glacier is formed from the contributions of ice from various sides, the mass may consist of a pile of blocks all frozen together, each of them showing ice flowers. The orientations of the flowers show in each case the original lie of the block, for they are always formed in planes, which were once horizontal. In the figure (Fig. 6), taken from an old volume by Agassiz, a section of glacier ice shows well the various positions of the cavities, some in full view, some on edge, and some in intermediate positions.

The X-rays allow us to examine the internal structure of the ice crystal. The design is shown in Fig. larger sphere represents an oxygen atom and each smaller a hydrogen. The structure is something like that of diamond in so tar that each oxygen is surrounded by four hydrogens as the centre of a tetrahedron is surrounded by the four corners. This is also the arrangement of the carbon atoms in diamond; but, whereas in the latter crystal the carbon atoms are in direct contact with their neighbours, in ice each pair of oxygen atoms is separated by a hydrogen atom. Thus each oxygen touches four hydrogens and each hydrogen touches two oxygens: this is a right proportion because there are twice as many hydrogen atoms as there are [Continued on page 890.

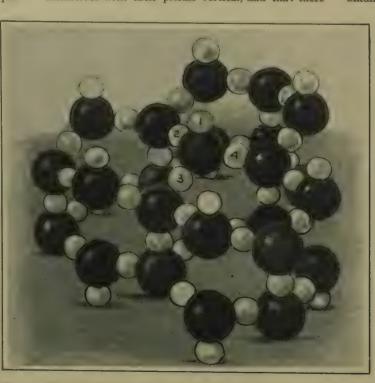


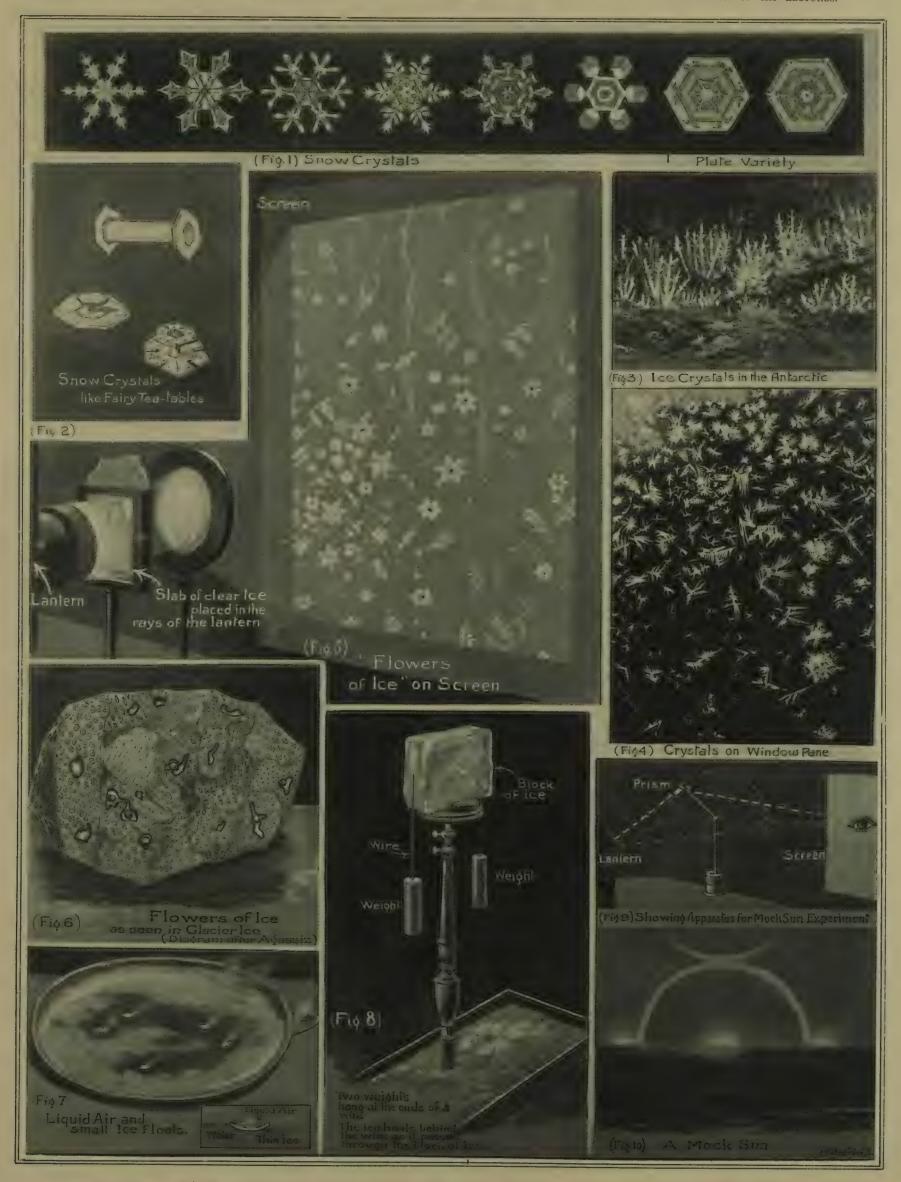
FIG. 13.—THE INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE ICE-CRYSTAL AS REVEALED BY X-RAYS: THE ARRANGEMENT OF OXYGEN ATOMS (LARGE SPHERES) AND HYDROGEN ATOMS (SMALL SPHERES).

In ice every two oxygen atoms are separated by a hydrogen atom. Thus each oxygen touches four hydrogens (as 1, 2, 3 and 4 above) and each hydrogen touches two oxygens. In this diagram the outside oxygen spheres have not their full complement of hydrogen neighbours, as they would have if the model were continued indefinitely in all directions.

Drawings by W. B. Robinson from Material supplied by Sir William Bragg.

THE ATOM AND THE NATURE OF THINGS: ICE AND SNOW CRYSTALS.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY SIR WILLIAM BRAGG, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S., IN ILLUSTRATION OF HIS LECTURES.



V.-THE NATURE OF CRYSTALS-ICE AND SNOW: SIR WILLIAM BRAGG'S EXPERIMENTS AT HIS FIFTH LECTURE.

In the four illustrated articles which we have already published (as noted on the opposite page) Sir William Bragg abridged the first four of his six lectures delivered at the Royal Institution under the general title, "Concerning the Nature of Things." The first four subjects were respectively "The Atoms of Which Things are Made," "The Nature of Gases," "The Nature of Liquids," and "The Nature of Crystals: the Diamond." The present article, illustrated like the others with diagrams representing the chief experiments performed during the lecture, deals with the nature of ice and snow crystals. The fascination of their exquisite

shapes appeals to everyone, but Sir William Bragg adds to their interest by explaining the principles on which these beautiful shapes are assumed. Thus, for example, he says: "When the snow crystal first forms, it is feathery: its six radii carry tiny projections, and these again others, all angles at junctions being equal to the angles of an equilateral triangle; so that the whole is like a six-pointed star of fine lace." The sixth and last article of the series, embodying the lecture on "The Nature of Crystals: Metals," will be given in a later number.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE ONLY NEW WOMAN M.P.: A LABOUR GAIN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CENTRAL PRESS.



THE ONLY NEW WOMAN MEMBER RETURNED TO THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT: MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, WHO GAINED EAST MIDDLESBROUGH, AT WORK IN HER STUDY,



IN HER GARDEN AT FALLOWFIELD, MANCHESTER: MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, M.P. (LAB.)
WHO WON MIDDLESBROUGH (EAST) FROM THE LIBERALS.

ONE OF THE FOUR WOMEN ELECTED TO THE NEW PARLIAMENT, AS AGAINST EIGHT IN THE LAST: MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, M.P., READING AT HER FIRESIDE AT FALLOWFIELD.



HER CHIEF OUTDOOR RECREATION: MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, M.P., AT GOLF PRACTICE IN HER GARDEN.

Miss Ellen C. Wilkinson, the only new woman M.P. returned in the General Election, gained East Middlesbrough for Labour, converting a Liberal majority of 1529 into a Labour majority of 92, in a three-cornered contest, in which her opponents were Mr. J. R. P. Warde-Aldam (Unionist) and Colonel Penry William's (Liberal). Miss Wilkinson is a paid organiser of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, and helped to promote the long-continued strike of Co-operative employees. Last year she was elected to the Manchester City Council, and contested Ashton-under-Lyne in the Labour interest. Three years ago she visited Russia as a British Communist delegate. Her home is at Fallowfield, Manchester.

THE DOG UNDER THE PHARAOHS: NEW AND RARE SCULPTURES.

PHOTOGRAPH NO I BY COURTESY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM; Nos. 2-5 BY COURTESY OF M. GEORGES BENEDITE AND THE "GAZETTE DES BEAUX ARTS" (PARIS).



1. ONE OF THE FEW SURVIVING REPRESENTATIONS OF DOGS IN EGYPTIAN SCULPTURE: AN INTERESTING NEW ACQUISITION BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM FROM ASSIUT (ANCIENT LYCOPOLIS).



3. PROBABLY
DAMAGED BY
EARLYCHRISTIAN
ICONOCLASTS:
AN EGYPTIAN
DOG'S HEAD OF
LIMESTONE, NOW
IN THE LOUVRE,
(MIDDLE
EMPIRE PERIOD).



4. CHARACTERISTIC OF THE FINEST PERIOD OF EGYPTIAN ART (THE NEW EMPIRE—EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH DYNASTIES): A PROFILE VIEW OF THE DOG STATUE (NO. 2) IN THE LOUVRE.



2. LIKE AN ALSATIAN WOLF-HOUND AND WEARING A BELL: A REALISTIC LIFE-SIZE FIGURE IN LIMESTONE, PROBABLY A FUNERARY MONUMENT TO A RICH EGYPTIAN'S DOG, FROM ASSIUT (LYCOPOLIS) RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY THE LOUVRE.



5. A MOTHER FEEDING HER PUPPIES: A PAINTED LIMESTONE BAS-RELIEF (NOW IN THE LOUVRE) OF EARLIER DATE THAN THE ABOVE FIGURES, AND ASCRIBED TO THE PERIOD FROM THE TENTH TO THE TWELFTH DYNASTIES.

Though dogs occur in Egyptian decorative painting (as in Tutankhamen's Tomb) very few are found in sculpture. The Louvre has recently acquired a beautiful example (Photographs Nos. 2 and 4) from Assiut, the ancient Lycopolis, and the British Museum has also obtained one (Photograph No. 1) from the same source. The Louvre figure, along with the other two specimens it possesses (Photographs Nos. 3 and 5) is the subject of a very interesting illustrated monograph by M. Georges Bénédite published by the "Gazette des Beaux Arts." He points out that there is an important distinction in Egyptian art between the realistic representation of animals as ordinary creatures, and in a more symbolic and conventional form as deified beings. The new dog statue, he concludes, is a

funerary monument to a real dog, perhaps dedicated to the wolf-god of Lycopolis. "It is to the worship of the wolf-god that we owe the preservation of this superb animal figure for 3000 years." The wolf-god himself, he says, is never shown in a sitting posture in mural paintings. The dog-figure was originally coloured, apparently in yellow ochre, and there are traces of blue inside the ears. There were dog cemeteries at Lycopolis full of dog mummies, and, according to Herodotus, every Egyptian, when his dog died, had the body embalmed. Rich people probably honoured their dead dogs with costly tombs. "Here assuredly," writes M. Bénédite, "a statue of a dog might find place, and it would be there still if the early Christians had not done their iconoclastic work."

CANADA "A TIE UNITING FRANCE AND ENGLAND": THE

DRAWN BY

FRENCH-CANADIAN HISTORY SOCIETY BANQUET AT VERSAILLES.





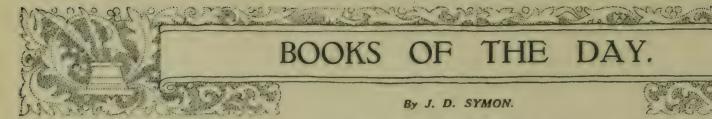
KEEPING ALIGHT "THE LAMP OF FRIENDSHIP WHICH NEVER GOES OUT": M. HERRIOT.

OF THE FRENCH-CANADIAN HISTORY SOCIETY, AT

The French Canadian History Society was inaugurated, on October 28, by a luncheon given in the Galerie des Batailles at the Château of Versailles by Sir Campbell Stuart, President of the Executive Committee of the similar British Canadian History Society, whose President is the Duke of Connaught. The guests, who numbered about 170, included many descendants of French pioneers distinguished in the early history of Canada. Our drawing shows the French Premier. M. Herriot (standing in the centre to speak), and at the same table, just to the left, are seen seated the Duke of Connaught (at the back) and the Marquess of Crewe, British Ambassador (on the left). Between them is Mrs. Stuart, and to the right of the Duke are the Duchesse de Lévis-Mirepoix and Lady Crewe. On Lord Crewe's right is the Duchesse de Noailles. Among the rest of the company were the Marquise and Marquise d'Havrin-

PREMIER OF FRANCE (STANDING IN CENTRE) SPEAKING AT THE INAUGURAL LUNCHEON-VERSAILLES, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

court, the Marquis and Marquise de Montcalm, Marshal Joffre, General Gouraud, M. Painlevé (President of the Chamber), M. Cabriel Hanotaux, and M. and Mile. Jacques Cartier. A string band (seen in the background) provided appropriate seventeenth-century music. Congratulatory messages were received from the King and President Doumergue. His Majesty's message said: "The two societies will be able to secure for the Canadian people documents and records which will give them a wider knowledge of their inspiring history." The Duke of Connaught, who was received with great enthusiasm, described Canada as a tie uniting France and England. M. Herriot expressed the "affectionate and grateful homage of France" to Great Britisin, and spoke of "the lamp of friendship which never goes out." The Canadian Premer sent a telegraphic message. "Diving Corricted in the United States and Canada and a continuation of the Canadian Premer sent a telegraphic message." Diving Corricted in the United States and Canada.



THE books have an amusing trick of hunting in couples, sometimes in trios, and in the current lists appear several notable similarities of subject. Only the other week a novelist told us the fabulous yet essentially true history of an Austrian-Jewish merchant family that cast a wide net over Europe and Great Britain; and that book had hardly made its appearance when it was followed by the first English translation of another and even more elaborate tale already famous on the Continent, about a race of German traders. Both stories traced the varying fortunes of a family through almost a century, and it may be that the Teutonic original inspired the author who wrote the English novel, although the latter was in no sense an imitation. Now fiction has found its counterpart in fact, and the introduction to a third volume presents in outline the rise, greatness, and decline of yet another famous house of German merchant princes, the Fuggers of Augsburg.

The purpose and main content of the book, however, is not so much biographical as historical on a side-issue; it is, in fact, a footnote, and a very valuable and interesting footnote, to the history of journalism, with side-lights on European history in general from 1568 to 1606. To be precise, the journalistic part of the record is a prelude or forecast, for the newspaper was at that period unknown. "The Fugger Newsletters," edited by Victor Klarwill and translated by Pauline de Chary (The Bodley Head; 16s.), contains items of news from a correspondence not intended for public circulation, but primarily for the information of the great business-house to which it was addressed.

A false impression has got abroad that the Fuggers were the first German newspaper editors, and that they

published regularly extracts of news from their home and foreign correspondence. The mistake arose from the loose and inaccurate statements of Josef Chmel (1840) in his account of the MSS. of the Imperial and Court Library of Vienna, to which the Fugger Collection was sold in 1656. "Never," says Herr Klarwill, "were newspapers allowed to be written in 'the Golden Counting-House' [at Augsburg], and anyone who would picture one of the Fugger merchant princes as a newspaper editor would be harbouring a totally erroneous conception." The error crept into histories of German journalism, and was not corrected until Dr. Johannes Kleinpaul published the results of his researches in 1921. "He proves first of all that these papers owe their name to a Fugger who, realising their historical value, caused an enormous number of reports and letters, pouring into the Fugger offices from all parts of the world, to be collected and copied for him." This was Count Philip Eduard Fugger (1546-1618), "a born collector," who spent much time and care in augmenting the ancient library of his house. But if the Fuggers did not themselves publish news, the news agency of Crasser and Schiffle already existed in Augsburg, and with their publications Count Eduard supplemented the correspondence of his firm's private agents.

The house of Fugger began with a humble weaver of fustian, Hans Fugger, of Grabea in Lechfeld, whose son Hans, also a weaver, migrated to Augsburg in the fifteenth century and there died worth 3000 florins, the nucleus of the family fortunes. A hundred years later Jacob Fugger, the Second, raised the house to real greatness in the markets of Europe. While extending his knowledge of commerce in the German Merchants' House in Venice, he became ambitious to rival the princely traffickers of the Republic. In this he succeeded, entailing the capital upon

In this he succeeded, entailing the capital upon the firm of Jacob Fugger, Brothers and Sons. With Jacob the house embarked on that high finance which was first to enrich and afterwards to ruin it. He was the first to grant huge loans to princes, and his accommodation to the Archduke Sigismund of Tyrol gave the firm ownership of the rich Tyrolese silver mines of Hall. Before long the Fuggers controlled the Venetian copper market, and were large creditors to Maximilian I. Maximilian could not pay, and, although the counties of Kirchberg and Weissenhorn passed by default, together with a patent of nobility, to the Augsburg merchants the Emperor proved in the end an expensive client. Charles V. also received help for his election expenses, and Jacob was not slow to remind his Imperial Majesty that he owed the Holy Roman Crown entirely to his banker. The firm's enterprise was endless. Trade in spices, mining, huge interests in Spain, loans to temporal States and to the Holy Sec, and a percentage on Tetzel's Indulgence business, developed together with the original weaver's craft, which now employed thousands of looms. In 1546 the total family fortune stood at 63,000,000 florins. The Fuggers had branches everywhere; they were the Rothschilds of the sixteenth century.

But the Imperial and Spanish debts waxed too heavy. The fraudulent bankruptcy of Philip II. and Philip III. hit the firm very hard. With Count Anton, nephew of Jacob and inheritor of his spirit, decline set in. "The most capable members of this House strove for a century, but nothing remained to their innumerable heirs but an inordinately costly pile of parchments and heavily mortgaged landed property which suffered untold damage during the Thirty Years War." In 1806, Anselm Maria Fugger still ruled Babenhausen as sovereign prince, but

with the passing of the Holy Roman Empire the principality vanished. "With widespread ramifications the Fuggers still live on their Bavarian estates, but no Jacobus

Secundus, no Anton, has been vouchsafed to their line.'

In 1656 pressure of circumstances compelled Count Albert Fugger to sell the wonderful family library to Austria. The firm's creditors and the Augsburg Town Council raised stout and long opposition, but the deal went through, and for a mere song—15,000 florins—the priceless collection went down the Danube to Vienna "in fifty-two casks and twelve cases on five rafts and one boat." On previous occasions offers of 80,000 and 40,000 florins had been rejected, but the Fuggers always made bad bargains with the Hapsburgs.

The extracts from the letters now published range from the intimacies of State and family concerns to the crude and marvellous rhetoric of the broadsheet. The editor has found a most appropriate sub-title, entirely in the latter vein: "Account of the life and death of noble gentlemen and ladies, of stress of war, of bold journeys to distant parts of the world, of the fortunes and business of the worshipful merchants, of diverting masques and joyous revelry, of fearsome visions, miracles, devilries, of alchemists, witches, sorceries, and of many other wondrous happenings." It is an abstract of the age.

The first of these choice morsels composed for the better information of the House of Fugger describes the execution of Counts Egmont and Horn. It differs from Schiller's account in no essential point, but gives some more minute personal touches not found in that classic. The contemporary print corroborates every detail. Another most interesting illustration, reproduced apropos of an English-



PART OF A MINOAN "HYDRO" OF 2000 B.C.: THE PAINTED PORTICO AND FOOT-BATH OF "THE HOUSE OF THE FRESCOES," RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT KNOSSOS—SHOWING DR. MACKENZIE, CHIEF ASSISTANT TO SIR ARTHUR EVANS.

This week we omit the customary reproduction on this page of an illustration from our corresponding number of 82 years ago, as it contains no subject particularly suitable. The "House of the Frescoes," one of the new Minoan discoveries made at Knossos, in Crete, by Sir Arthur Evans, was partly shown by a reconstruction drawing in our issue of October 25, with its painted frieze of partridges. This later photograph shows the portico with its upper portion restored and the adjoining bath. "It was approached," writes Sir Arthur, "by a stepped porch with a single column and flanked by a bath-chamber, clearly designed for washing the feet." He describes the establishment to which this pavilion belongs as "a kind of caravanserai, hostel, or rest-house," with "arrangements in keeping with a modern 'hydro,'" and unique among Minoan structures as being essentially a public building.

man's voyage to Guinea, and showing the wonderful people there, illustrates most aptly Othello's lines—

. . . the Anthropophagi and men whose heads Do grow beneath their shoulders.

Tales of monstrous births and of a portentous hairy child believed to be Antichrist; "A Miracle in Bohemia"; signs and wonders in heaven; the exposure of the famous stigmatic, the Nun of Lisbon; "Suicide of a Protestant minister on account of Bigamy"; Disturbances by Students in Paris, and descriptions of the Battle of Lepanto and St. Bartholomew's Eve, fill a sensational bill. A paragraph on "Atrocities in Russia" (1572) seems quite of the present hour: "The Muscovite himself ravages and despoils his own land and nation. The folk are pitilessly and cruelly killed in their thousands."

A minute account of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots had curiously recalled a standard Scottish history, and it was not altogether a surprise to read the note at the end—"From a Calvinistic source." We hear in considerable detail about the end of the Great Armada, in a "Report from England received in Augsburg from Hamburg on the 19th day of November, 1588." No page is dull, and the reader is as well served with fact and, fiction as was the great commercial house for whose edification these letters were written.

Of the ferocity of witch-hunting the Fugger correspondence contains abundant evidence, and in this connection readers may like to turn to James the First's "D.EMONOLOGIE" and "Newes from Scotland, Declaring the Damnable Life and Death of Doctor Fian, a Notable Sorcerer," both treatises recently reissued in one volume as No. IX. of The Bodley Head Quartos (3s.) I rejoice at last

to have found an opportunity of commending and recommending this admirable little series of reprints.

If the Fugger News-Letters contain much fiction given in all good faith as fact, the Introduction recounting the fortunes of the firm is at any rate solid history. The similar, though much later, fictitious story of a merchant family already alluded to, is that very remarkable novel, "BUDDENBROOKS" (Martin Secker; 2 vols.; 7s. 6d.), by Thomas Mann. Published in 1902, the book brought the author a great reputation in Germany, and he was hailed as a most faithful delineator of German social life in the nineteenth century. The novel, now for the first time translated into English, is already known to British students of German literature. Its interest and humanity will secure for it the wider public it deserves.

The Buddenbrooks of Lübeck began as grain merchants in 1768, and in 1835 their chronicler introduces them flourishing and influential. They multiplied, and had risen high in the social scale. The story, masterly in its portrayal of a great number of characters and of the changing temper of succeeding generations, traces the rise and decline of the house both in its public and its private relations. The old vigorous stock gradually degenerates, loses its power of resistance, and fails to modify itself to new times and new conceptions of life. The end is tragic, but not altogether hopelessly pessimistic. This is a large book, largely designed, intensely alive, and wrought out to the minutest detail with insight and restraint. Readers need not be deterred by the apparent length of the novel. They will not find it tedious, for it has movement and variety from start to finish.

To return for the moment to the history of journalism. The "news-letter" in England provides

a wide and interesting subject, about which there hung, until last year, many clouds of misconception. These were cleared away in a work no longer quite among the new books, but no excuse is necessary for alluding to it here and now, for it is a permanent contribution to historical research. "The King's Journalist, 1659-1689," studies in the reign of Charles II., by J. G. Muddiman (The Bodley Head; 12s. 6d.), will be referred to again by many who have had their interest in the early circulation of news stimulated afresh by the Fugger correspondence. The story of Henry Muddiman, the King's Journalist, is far more than a mere record of a newsman or of newsmongering. It is a lively reflection and reconstruction of politics and society in Charles the Second's time, a period with which no specialist in history has as yet dealt completely. Mr. Muddiman's account of his ancestor and his ancestor's contemporaries is, however, a notable and invaluable preliminary to the full presentation of Restoration England.

Of that England, one aspect, chiefly the lightest aspect of a light circle, has been examined anew by Mr. Arthur Dasent, whose "Nell Gwynne, Her Life's Story from St. Giles's to St. James's" (Macmillan; 18s.), makes pleasantly discursive reading. Mr. Dasent has done his utmost to extend our knowledge of Nell's engaging personality, and his researches have enabled him to give a more detailed account of her stage career than has hitherto been attempted. Mistress Gwynne's birthplace still remains uncertain, it may have been London, or Hereford, or even Oxford. It is at least certain that, if she was not born in a mean street off Drury Lane, "that region, so redolent of the stage, was her nursery, her schoolroom, and her playground too." As to the date of her birth, Mr. Dasent has made ingenious use of Nell's

horoscope, still extant, and by a critical examination of that document has proved beyond doubt that she was a Saturday's child, born on Feb. 2, 1650 at six o'clock in the morning. "Saturday's child," says the old rhyme, "has far to go." Socially, at least, that held good with Nelly.

Her progress does not occupy the whole volume, for after all there is not very much to be told. But the author reinforces his biographical material with a most interesting, and original topographical study of those parts of Restoration London with which Mme. Gwynne was most intimately associated. Better than anything in the book I liked the minute description of Whitehall Palace and its inmates. It should be read beside that most fascinating model in the Royal United Service Institution, and you would not be far wrong if you continued your studies before several of the models of great houses in the London Museum. Nor does topography exhaust Mr. Dasent's energies. He writes eatertainingly of sport at the Merry Monarch's Court, and, not disdaining the digression, the author steps aside to give us a glimpse of his uncle, John Thaddeus Delane of the Times, at Ascot. There the great editor had his watch stolen, whereupon a rascal in the crowd called out to him: "What's o'clock, Delane?"

Here we are, willy-nilly, back at journalism. No matter, it is a convenient peg upon which to hang a word of hearty praise for "GRUB STREET NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS," by J. C. Squire (Hodder and Stoughton; 7s. 6d.), a sheaf of short stories about the melancholy trade of letters. These tales allure with their droll yet sad divertissement those who, like Mr. Squire, know just where the shoe pinches. Perhaps the world outside Grub Street may miss the pathos, but it will see the fun.

LONDON — AT THE R. B. A.: METROPOLITAN LANDSCAPES IN THE SUFFOLK ST. GALLERIES.

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"DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN": BY P. LANCASTER, R.I., A.R.E., R.B.A.



"BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL": BY E. A. COX, R.I., R.O.I., R.B.A.



"THE NO. 9 BUS": BY SOLOMON J. SOLOMON, R.A.,
PRESIDENT OF THE R.B.A.



"OLD CHELSEA CHURCH": BY W. F. MEASOM, A.R.B.A.



"HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT": BY HENRY H. BULMAN, R.B.A.



"ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE": BY WILLIAM EDWARD WILLATS, A.R.B.A.

One of the features of the 162nd Exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists, which opened the other day at the Suffolk Street Galleries, is the number of landscapes of London from different points of view which are being shown. It was thought that these pictures would prove specially attractive to the many

visitors to this country, both from America and the Dominions Overseas, and the Metropolitan landscapes are also very delightful to those Londoners who appreciate the dignity and charm of the city in which they live. The canvas of Bridewell Hospital shows the north-west view of the chapel and part of the great staircase.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



INSIPID EGGS.

By W. P. Pycraft, F.Z.S., Author of "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

A COMPLAINT has just been made, in one of the morning papers, about the quality of our breakfast-table eggs. It is not that, like the curate's egg, they are only "good in parts," but that they are lacking in quality; their yolks are pale and tasteless. Behind this complaint lies the inference that this lack of taste implies lack of nutrient qualities. This may, indeed, be the case, but at present it is unproven, and will remain so until the chemist who studies food-values has made this matter a subject for investigation.

The cause of this deterioration is attributed, and with little doubt rightly, to the evolution, during recent years, of hens of abnormal fecundity. Birds of these egg-laying strains will lay from 150 to 200 eggs per annum; while some individuals have produced as many as 290! I should not be surprised to find that even this figure has been exceeded. Such astonishing prolificness can have but one result, exhaustion, and it will probably be found that the food-value steadily declines as the number of eggs laid mounts up. Moreover, such birds are kept, and can only be kept, to attain this result, on what is known as the "intensive system"; that is to say, confined within a small space, and fed by hand. The ordinary farmyard hen, which may roam at will picking up all sorts of "delicacies" in the shape of worms and insects, as well as grain, various seeds, and green food, as chance throws them in its way, will lay far fewer eggs, but they will be of better quality.

But the intensive system does not, of necessity, preclude the production of eggs of quality; for these can be obtained under such conditions where birds of a less prolific type are kept—as, for example, the Rhode Island Red, an American breed. With those who raise hens for the sole purpose of producing eggs for the market, the White Leghorn is extremely popular; the White Wyandotte is another; for these birds are prodigious layers. Those who make a business of producing "utility fowls" should know, but one cannot help feeling more than a suspicion that this absence of pigmentation in the plumage may be associated with the poor quality of the eggs.

Poulty-breeding for utilitarian ends is a comparatively modern venture. It has sealed the doom of all the more spectacular breeds. The "utility breeder" has evolved a whole series of breeds which, whatever their merits as egg-producers or as tablefowl, from the esthetic point of view are, let us say, unsatisfying.

Pure White Leghorns suffer heavily by comparison with the Brown Leghorn (Fig. 1), with his gorgeous golden neck-hackles and "saddle," his magnificent glossy, steel-blue breast and tail, and his huge red comb and wattles. The White Wyandotte may be a "profitable" bird to keep, but he is less pleasing to the eye than the now obsolete "Silver" Wyandotte (Fig. 3). When one reads the books which the "utility" poultry-breeders write for one another,



FIG. 3.—NOT SO "PROFITABLE" AS THE WHITE BREED, BUT MORE PLEASING TO LOOK UPON: THE SILVER WYANDOTTE HEN.

"The Silver Wyandotte hen is far more pleasing to the eye than the white breed. The comb in the Wyandottes is of the 'rose' type: that is to say, is formed of a fi shy mass having a berry-like surface."

each extolling the superior qualities of his own pet breed, one is apt to gather the impression that they have really achieved much. But where, oh where, are the "table-birds of excellent quality,



FIG. 1.—MUCH HANDSOMER, BUT LESS PROLIFIC, THAN THE WHITE VARIETY: THE BROWN LEGHORN COCK.

"The Brown Leghorn cock, one of the handsomest of our poultry, has been ousted by the white breed, apparently on account of its greater prolificness."



FIG. 2.—WITH A HUCE MOP OF FEATHERS ROUND THE HEAD: THE WEIRD-LOOKING HOUDAN COCK—A TYPE DEVELOPED BY FANCIERS.

"In the Houdan cock the comb takes the form of two lobes with serrated edges backed up by a mass of teathers."

with deep, well-fleshed breasts," or those with a "long and deep breast, carrying a wealth of meat"? Hope, triumphing over experience again and again, induces the anxious housewife to buy one of these birds, "carrying a wealth of meat" on the breast, only to find once again that the "plumpness" has been attained by a trick—the keel of the breast-bone having been crushed down in a "pressing-machine."

In this matter of the volume of the "breast-meat," however, the breeder is fighting against Fate, and he is bound to lose. For this "breast-meat" is formed by the "pectoralis muscles," whose function is to set the wings whirring in joyous flights! Now, such exercise is absolutely verboten by the poor birds' gaolers, who, indeed, "select" their breeding stock so as to avoid the possibility of trouble from restless birds. Yet they would produce "well-fleshed breasts" from the exercise of the muscles which flight entails. These breast-muscles, in short, as time wears on, will grow smaller and smaller, till the time will come when, as in the ostrich, there will be none left.

If there is one thing more than another which strikes one in reading the specialists' books on these various breeds of "utility" fowls, it is the absence of all reference to standards of attainment, either in

the case of birds avowedly bred for egg-production or for table purposes. Everything is concentrated on external appearances. The most exacting rules are formulated as to colour, shape, size, and so on, but never a word as to the standard of achievement which the exhibited birds must attain to in this matter of egg-laying or their ability to produce progeny which shall present a "deep, well-fleshed breast," when temptingly exposed to the carving-knife. In breeding for "points," the "fancier," who preceded the "utility-breeder" by long years, seems to have centred all his energies on the production of "frills." He certainly produced some most extraordinary breeds; the more bizarre their appearance the more he prized them. He started, it must be remembered, with a domesticated race of the Indian jungle-fowl, a bird with a small serrated comb and small face-wattles, and displaying a brilliant coloration, more or less retained in the Brown Leghorn of to-day. One of his earliest transformations of this type was the long-legged, longnecked Game-fowl. Somehow, at some time, variations in the form of the comb appeared. He seized upon these to produce birds with "rose-combs," and "peacombs," and combs of the strange type shown in the weird-looking Houdan cock (Fig. 2), which has further developed a huge mop of feathers round the head. The extraordinary Buff Cochin cock (Fig. 4), is another of his "freaks" of nature. Not only has the shape of the body been modified, but he has produced a bird with a most amazing collection of feathers on the legs and feet. In the Polish fowl, the comb was bred out, and the whole head invested in a huge mop of feathers, which left no more than the tip of the beak visible. In the strange Silky fowl, the feathers were so disintegrated that they looked more like fine shavings than feathers. And this strange feature was associated with another, which the breeder did not bargain for-all the bones were black. Herein we have a striking illustration of "correlated variation." You cannot have the one character without the other.

Did space permit, many another strange breed could be mentioned, and something should be said of Bantams; but these demand an essay all to themselves. It is a matter for regret that many of the older breeds, cherished half a century or more ago, have vanished, leaving no more substantial record behind them than will be found in old poultry-books. To-day, happily, an effort is being made by the authorities of the British Museum to secure "show-bench" mens of all the existing breeds of poultry. This is a wise step; for in a few years these, in their turn, will have fallen from favour, and vanish from among us. As material for the study of certain aspects of "evolution," and as witnesses of the plasticity of living bodies, these strange breeds are of inestimable value, and we owe a great debt of gratitude to the "fanciers" for their labour of love in fostering and developing the promises of new departures from the type, which eventually culminate in such strange and often bizarre forms.

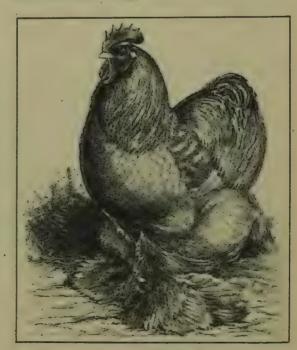


FIG. 4.—"AN AMAZING COLLECTION OF FEATHERS ON THE LEGS AND FEET": THE BUFF COCHIN COCK—
A "FREAK" PRODUCED BY THE FANCIER.

"In the Buff Cochin cock the legs and feet are hidden behind a huge screen of feathers."

A PLANET CAPTURED BY THE EARTH? THE SUSPECTED SECOND MOON.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.



POSSIBLY LIKE THE NEW CELESTIAL BODY OBSERVED IN PEGASUS: A SMALL PLANET BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ATTRACTED TO THE EARTH AS A MOON—(INSET) ITS RELATIVE SIZE.

It was announced on October 27 that Dr. Baade, of the Hamburg Observatory, had discovered a new celestial body, looking like a planet, but moving so fast that it was believed to be a comet. Mr. Scriven Bolton writes: "It may be similar to the miniature moon which is suspected to accompany the earth. The new body is situated in the constellation Pegasus, and is travelling rapidly just outside the Earth's orbit. It is of the tenth magnitude, and is visible only in a telescope. It is an interesting object, whether it may prove to be a planet or a comet, by reason of its nearness to the Earth. There are many hundreds of small planets awaiting discovery. They range in diameter from a

few miles to a few hundred feet. The suspected miniature moon to the Earth may have been one such little planet prior to its supposed capture by terrestrial gravitation." In the above drawings Mr. Scriven Bolton illustrates the capture theory, regarding which he wrote, on October 8: "A meteoric satellite—the earth's latest capture—is believed to be revolving round our globe. Professor W. H. Pickering assumes a circular orbit at a distance of only 2500 miles from the earth's surface, and a speed of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles a second, performing a complete revolution in about three hours. This little body is probably about 400 ft. across."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

"FROM CHINA TO HKAMTI LONG." By CAPTAIN F. KINGDON WARD.*

FEVER brought Captain Kingdon Ward to bamboo stretcher borne by opium-smoking Nungs, and ended his second attempt to march overland from China to India. The long, lone trek, begun at contrary Likiang, last city in Yunnan, petered to a finish

cliff. The brine is poured out on to these terraces, the water evaporates, and the crystals—more or less white on the left bank of the river, but red on the right bank—are scraped up (together with plenty of dirt) and placed in sacks, ready for transport."

Then, musk: "How many beautiful women who buy expensive perfumes know, or care, that musk, which comes from Tibet, enters into the composition of all of them? The musk itself comes from the male musk-deer, an elusive little animal inhabiting wild country. It is hunted by the Tibetans, who sell the musk in China, whence it finds its way to Europe and America. It is expensive stuff even in Atuntzu. By the time it reaches Paris or London it is worth a small fortune. Though strongly scented, it is not itself used as a perfume, but is employed to fix other perfumes.'

Which brings us to another article of industry whose origin neral: gamboge. "Amongst the

is unfamiliar to the general: gamboge. "Amongst the forest trees here were various specimens of Garcinia, easily recognised by their milk-white or bright yellow

latex, which exudes from the trunk, and from the outer shell of the fruit. This is the gamboge of commerce, formerly used for dyeing the monks' robes "---and is, of course, the gamboge of the artist and the doctor. And to the strange, fleshless plum of Indo-Malaya-"The thin, curved, plate-like embryo is embedded in a halfinch shell of the toughest wood imaginable. It is like iron. The stone—for the fruit has a thin fleshy jacket—is two inches long and one inch in diameter. with rounded ends like a sausage. A heavy blow with a hammer just cracked, but did not break, one of these queer plum-stones.

"The method of dispersal—for the genus, though not previously recorded from Upper Burma, is well distributed—is not known. The only method that one can suggest is that it rolls down the steep hill-sides. 'Ah,' you say cleverly, 'but how did it get up the hills?'

"If the method of dispersal is an unsolved problem, the mode of germination seems an insoluble one. How the embryo ever gets out of that halfinch armour-plate is a mystery."

Opium, also, which the Nungs—Nung is a generic term—smoke all day long. "A rag, impregnated with the loathsome latex, was first soaked in water in a small silver cup, and heated. Now a strip of plantain leaf was rolled into the form of a tube, and finely sliced (as the cookery books say), and the shredded mass slowly roasted until it was coffee-coloured. By this time it certainly did resemble a rather bilious plug. Finally, this was steeped in the opium water, and the whole was ready.

"A bamboo water-pipe, with a short projecting limb for the dope, and no mouthpiece, is used. It is about a foot long, and as large round as a penny. Water is poured into the main stem, and the smoker pulls at the open end of the tube, from time to time placing a few shreds of tobacco, ignited by an ember, in the spout. After each dose, he takes a copious draught of cold water."

Blameworthy, doubtless; but possibly of some comfort to tribes ignorant of the medicines of the whites and able to lessen epidemics only by running away. "There is a curious, but very prevalent belief that the more simple-living jungle folk are not subject to the diseases which harass the hectic life of the white man. This is a fallacy. Influenza, typhoid, smallpox, and other diseases scourge them.



IN NORTH-WEST YUNNAN: "LAKE SCENERY."

Reproduced from "From China to Hkamti Long," by Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publishers,
Messrs. Edward Arnold and Co.

at Hkamti Long, last place in Burma; but the failure had its success. The plant-hunter pouched many a desired specimen, and packed many a score of seeds coveted for the gardens of Europe. Once, even, he thrilled with the joy of the discoverer.

It was in the valley of the Nam Tisang. Amidst homely oaks was the queerest little fruiting bush. The pioneer looked at it curiously. "Next moment," he writes, "I was on my knees beside it, trembling. Good heavens! It is a Rhododendron! I whispered shakily, as with numbed fingers I began pulling off the dangling red capsules. Mist and rain swept gustily over the ridge, but I heeded it not till I had stripped the bush—there was only one.

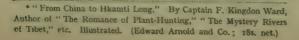
"The capsules were in loose trusses of two, three, or rarely four, each about an inch long and the thickness of a knitting-needle. . . . If the capsule of this species is odd, the seeds are unique. Instead of being winged in the ordinary way, each seed is provided at either end with several thread-like silken tails of a bright golden yellow, and as fine as spider's web."

Seed K.W. 5545 repaid all the toilsome journeyings, the trials by sun and rain and snow, glutinous heat and soaking mist; the shortage of food and water; "terrifying travel"; floors "effervescing with fleas," the biting tribulations of the "season of excited insects"; unwilling porters and gullible "guides"; dreary climbs and difficult descents; the tangle of the jungle and the rush of the rivers. But there were other compensations too.

On the whole, the natives were most friendly: Tibetan men put out their tongues to honour, and their women folk pulled down their queues in respect; the Nungs and the rest showed due regard for the Great White Stranger.

And as for beauty, simple and fastastic, it was everywhere, shaming the cruelty that is Life. In the Irrawaddy jungle "the forest was most imposing. The trees were immense, with massive trunks ending in candelabra of gnarled limbs, and so smothered under vegetation as to render identification very . . Each was a wild garden unto itself. A mane of lichen fringed every branch, waving like seaweed in a tideway. Bushes of rhododendron foaming with bloom, creepers, ferns, climbing plants and orchids-especially orchids-fought and struggled in ruthless dumb determination for light and air. There was no quarter. Nature asks none, gives none. The weak, the wounded, and the dying went equally to the wall in the fierce competition for a place in the sun. . . . The perfume of flowers in the boscage mingled with the sour odour of decay, and the shapeless mustv patches, where some creature had crossed the path, breathing infection. And the queer cries and noises, the sudden fearful silences, the long hush in the misty dawn, before the valley rang with the hoot of the hoolock monkey": the yapping "Wa-hu! Wa-hu! Wa-hu! Wa-hu!" and the wailing answer, "Hu-wa-a-a!"

Much, indeed, was to be observed and noted. The Tsakalo salt-wells in the bed of the Mekong, for example. "The actual wells, which are simply holes, fifteen or twenty feet deep, into which men descend with buckets to scoop up the brine, were now under water, as the Mekong was in flood. What we saw were the drying terraces, a series of flat mud roofs supported on piles and built up the almost precipitous





BAMBOO CABLES AND A WOODEN SLIDER: A NUNG CROSSING A "MONKEY"
BRIDGE OVER A SMALL RIVER.

"Three or four separate cables, made of twisted bamboo, each no thicker than a skippingrope, were tied to trees on either bank. The sportsman who wished to translate himself from one side to the other tied himself to a wooden slider, which he placed on this collection

of ropes, and proceeded to haul himself across, hand over hand.

Of necessity he hung underneath the apparatus, and so could push with his bare feet at the same time."

Photograph by P. M. R. Leonard. Reproduced from "From China to Hkamii Long," by Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publishers, Messrs. Edward Arnold and Co.

the people have but one remedy. They flee. The sick—those who are unable to move—are boycotted. Village after village will be found derelict. The huts are empty. Not a soul is to be seen, and the crops, standing in the deserted fields, slowly rot." It was so at P'kra-mareng: "After an exasperating march, we reached the last village—three huts only, all of them deserted. Their owners had moved, bag and baggage, to the Salween, leaving behind them only their huts. Thus do the tribes migrate wholesale. There is a village here one year; next year it has ceased to exist. Famine and pestilence seem to be the chief agents of dispersal."

Add such things as the caves of Gokteik, where all that the water touches turns to monstrous forms with hearts of stone, and the forest of spires grows inch by inch under the everlasting drip; a Tze-pu "wake" over a body coffined in a sort of lady's hat-box with the contents badly crushed and destined to ascend to Nirvana in a pillar of flame and pearl-grey smoke; caterpillers that shoot acid at attacking birds; a dead glacier, a wraith without snowfield to nourish it and keep it alive; divination by slit orchidleaves and "cure" by twine-cutting; the Valley of Hail, the Marble Gorge, and the Great Land of Gold; and you have an inkling of the contents of an absorbing book. Captain Kingdon Ward's tales of his "voyage" are at least as fascinating as were the "uncharted seas of flowers" upon which he embarked the readers of his other chronicles,—E. H. G.



IN THE HEIGHT OF FASHION: A SHAN WOMAN.

Photograph Reproduced from "From China to Hkamti Long," by
Courtesy of the Author and of the Publishers, Messrs. Edward Arnold
and Co.

THE U.S. PRESIDENTAL ELECTION: A THREE-CORNERED CONTEST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A , KEYSTONE, SPORT AND GENERAL, AND ELLIOTT AND FRY.



ENGAGED IN HIS FAVOURITE HOBBY—FARMING: PRESIDENT COOLIDGE IN UNOFFICIAL GUISE ON HIS COUSIN'S FARM AT PLYMOUTH, VERMONT.



THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY: MR. CALVIN COOLIDGE, WHO HAS HELD THE OFFICE SINCE THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARDING.



THE "UNKNOWN QUANTITY" OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: SENATOR
LA FOLLETTE, THE INDEPENDENT (OR PROGRESSIVE) CANDIDATE.



THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES:
MR. JOHN W. DAVIS, FORMERLY AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

Elections were held in the United States on November 4 for the Electoral College, which elects the President and the Vice-President; for the whole of the House of Representatives; and for one-third of the Senate. In the world at large, interest centred on the question who would be the new President. As there were three candidates for the office on this occasion, it was possible that no one of them would secure the required majority of more than half the Electoral College, in which case the choice of the President would devolve

on Congress. The three candidates were Mr. Calvin Coolidge (Republican), who became President on the death of Mr. Harding; Mr. John W. Davis (Democrat), who was very popular in London as Ambassador to Great Britain; and Senator La Follette (Independent or Progressive), as to the extent of whose following there was a good deal of uncertainty. On November 3, the eve of the election, the betting odds in Wall Street were 12 to 1 on President Coolidge, the highest odds ever reported in a Presidential contest.

THE LYTHAM DISASTER: WRECKED SIGNAL-BOX; OVERTURNED ENGINE.

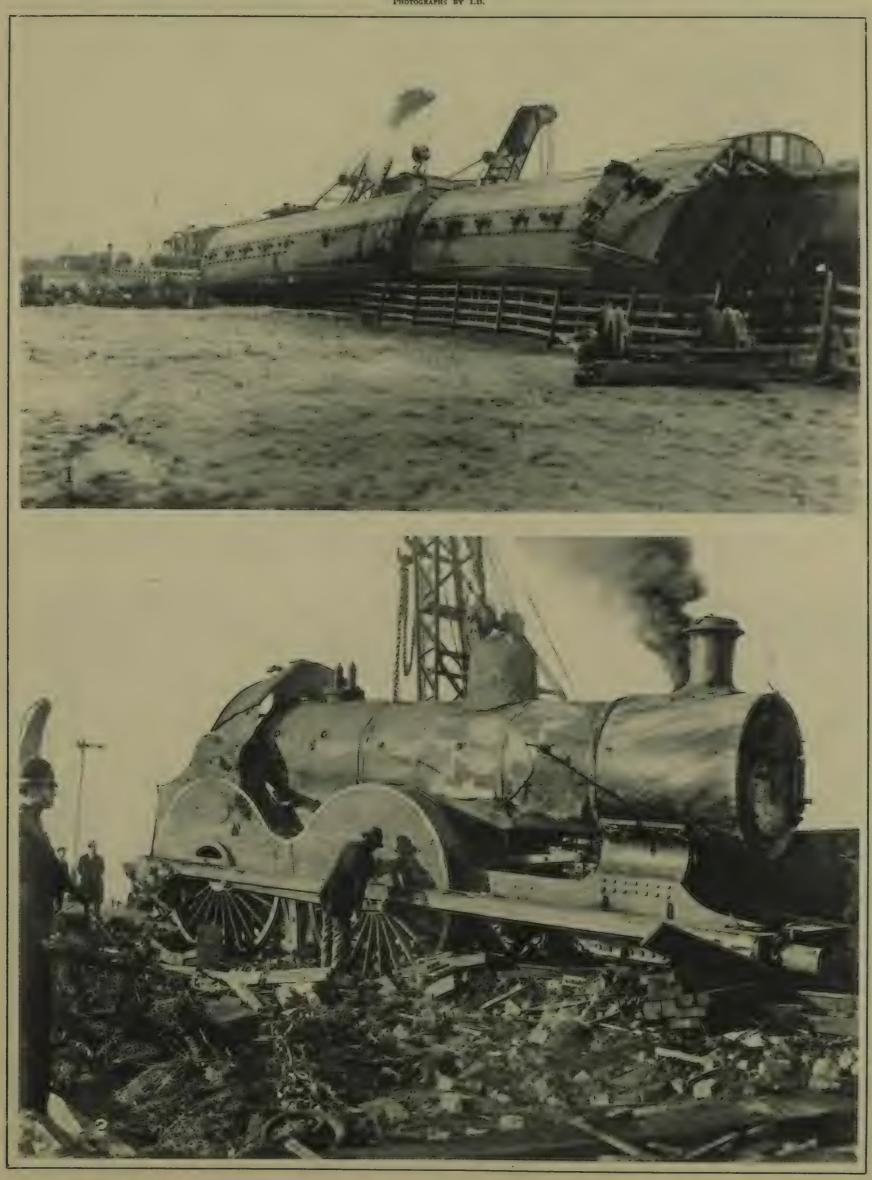


- 1. ALL THAT REMAINED OF THE SIGNAL-BOX (WHOSE OCCUPANT HAD A WONDERFUL ESCAPE) AFTER THE ENGINE WRECKED IT: BURNT DÉBRIS (IN FOREGROUND); AND A BREAKDOWN TRAIN.
- A terrible railway disaster took place on November 3, at Moss Side, on the L.M.S. line, about a mile from Lytham, in Lancashire. The 4.40 p.m. train from Liverpool to Lytham and Blackpool was derailed (at about 5.20 p.m.), while travelling at forty miles an hour. The engine crashed into a signal-box, which it completely demolished, and then swung right round, facing the way it had come, and overturned. One of its front buffers was driven into the side
- 2. TURNED COMPLETELY ROUND AFTER IT HAD COLLIDED WITH THE SIGNAL-BOX: THE OVERTURNED ENGINE OF THE WRECKED TRAIN, WITH A FRONT BUFFER DRIVEN INTO A COACH IT HAD BEEN DRAWING.

of a carriage it had been drawing. The first two coaches also turned over on their sides; the next two kept to the metals; but the last two toppled over. Fire broke out, but was extinguished. The casualties reported on November 4 were 14 dead (including the engine-driver and 13 passengers), and 33 injured (including the fireman). Among the dead was Commander Charles Greame, of the White Star line, who commanded the "Bardic," which ran on the rocks off

THE RAILWAY DISASTER: BREAKDOWN CRANES AND THE WRECKAGE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY I.B.



- 1. SHOWING A CRANE (BEYOND THE OVERTURNED COACHES) AT WORK ON THE WRECKAGE AND A BREAKDOWN TRAIN (IN LEFT BACKGROUND): A GENERAL VIEW OF THE LYTHAM DISASTER.
- the Lizard during a fog on August 31. Signalman Hornby, who was in the box destroyed by the engine, had a marvellous escape. One of the survivors said: "Nearly an hour after the smash the signalman whose box had been wrecked was heard calling from the field at the edge of which the accident happened. Two men ran to his help and returned in a few minutes with him walking between them unassisted. The signalman told us that he had no idea
- 2. BENT AND CRUMPLED, AND WITH THE DRIVER'S CAB GONE:
 THE OVERTURNED ENGINE AFTER BEING LIFTED BACK INTO AN
 UPRIGHT POSITION BY A CRANE.

what struck the cabin. He saw the sides of it begin to fall about him, and was then shot through space over the embankment. He fell in a pond on his head, and after succeeding in crawling out of the water, lay dazed for a time." He was taken to hospital, but after he had been attended to he insisted on leaving in order to report the accident. Breakdown gangs were at once sent from Preston and Horwich, and ambulances from Blackpool, Lytham, St. Ann's, and Fleetwood.

878-THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Nov. 8, 1924.-879

THE CHAMPION OF "STRONG AND STABLE GOVERNMENT."

PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



IN THE HOUR OF VICTORY: THE RIGHT HON. STANLEY BALDWIN, P.C., M.P., LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

After the Conservative triumph in the Election Mr. Baidwin said in his message to the electors: "I appealed to my fellow-countrymen and women to give the Conservative and Unionist Party a secure majority. . . . In this hour of victory I offer my grateful thanks to all who laboured in the cause." In his broadcast address a few weeks before he said: "The propaganda of the Labour Party . . is based on what is called class hatred, a poisonous alien imported plant which, if allowed to spread, will choke the life of this country. But no geopel founded on hate will ever be the gospel of our people. . . We may hold different only longing, we may fight our political fights, but, if we fall to realise that a house divided against itself cannot stand, the

end is death. My own desire, my one desire, is to get the people in this country to pull together, to set up an ideal of service and love of the brethren in place of that of class war," Again, at Cardiff, he said: "While others may be talking about the class war, I prefer to say: 'Give us peace in our time.' It is what I pray for and what I work for." Mr. Baldwin, who is fifty-seven, is by occupation an ironmaster. In the Ceneral Election, he was returned unopposed for the Beweley Division, for which he was first elected, succeeding his father, in 1908. He was Financial Secretary to the Tressury in 1917 and in 1921 President of the Orard of Trade. He became Chancellor of the Exchequer under Mr. Bonar Law, whom he followed as Premier.

WEMBLEY'S HOMELESS CATS: OUR DUMB FRIENDS' LEAGUE RESCUES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A.



TAKING CHARGE OF CATS LEFT DERELICT BY THE CLOSING OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION: THE COLLECTING VAN OF OUR DUMB FRIENDS' LEAGUE ON 1TS ROUND AT WEMBLEY—REMOVING SOME OF THE CATS, FOR WHICH NEW HOMES ARE BEING FOUND.

WITH the closing of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, a large number of cats (hundreds of them, according to one account) who had taken up their abode in various pavilions, stalls and kiosks, suddenly found that their world was coming to an end, and that they had no abiding city. But they had friends in need who soon came to their assistance. That excellent institution known as Our Dumb Friends' League, whose model home for lost dogs was illustrated in our issue of October 25, had foreseen the peril that was threatening the feline population of Wembley. The League sent its motor collecting van, which made [Continued opposite.

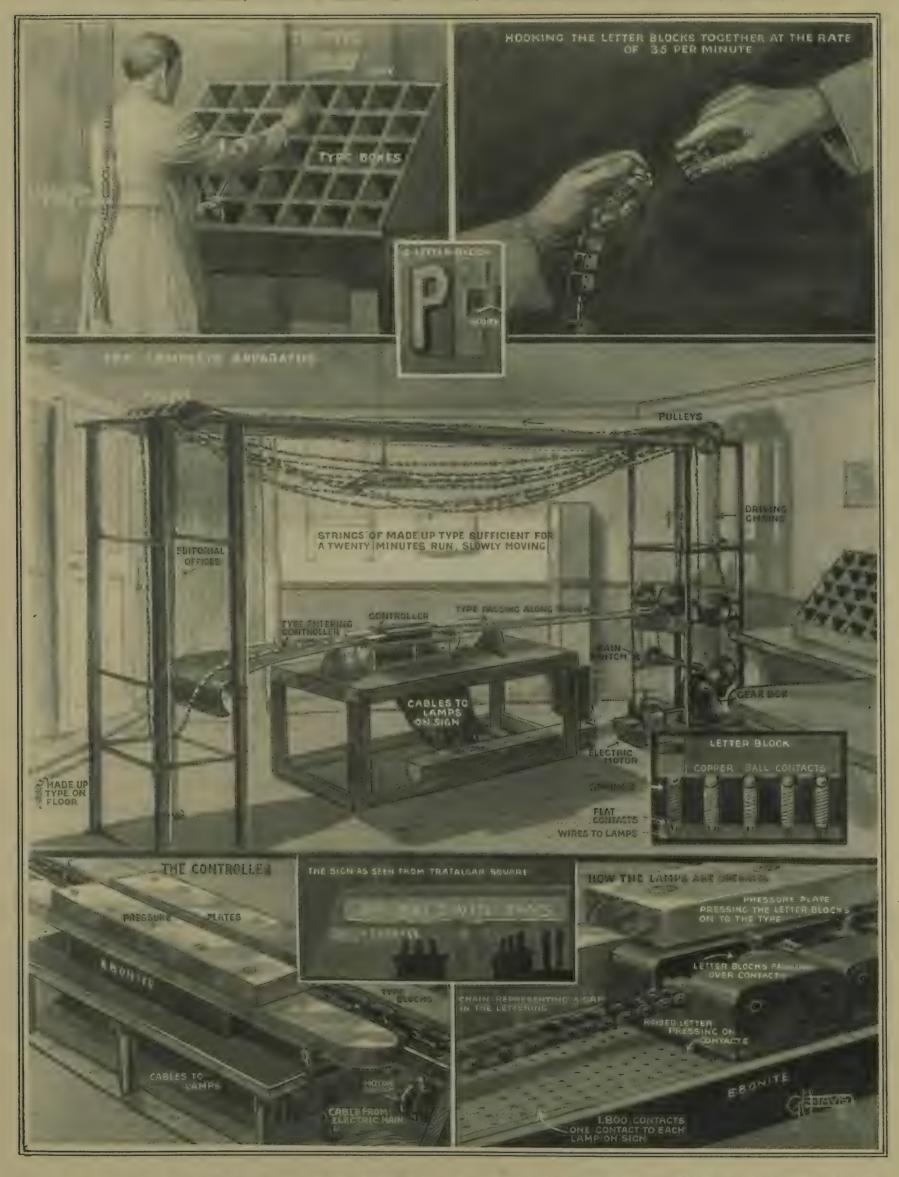


BEFRIENDING "THE HARMLESS, NECESSARY CAT" AT WEMBLEY: MEMBERS OF OUR DUMB FRIENDS' LEAGUE AT WORK WITH THE COLLECTING VAN.

Continued.]
a tour of the Exhibition, and willing helpers took part in rounding-up and capturing the disconsolate vagrants, who were wandering bewildered about the grounds as the work of dismantling and packing proceeded. Many of the cats, it is said, preferred to take their future in their own hands, and scurried over the walls in quest of adventures. The cats removed by Our Dumb Friends' League, it should be explained, were not destined for the lethal chamber, but are being cared for until good homes can be found for them. The League has already received numerous requests from the public for a Wembley cat-an ornament to any patriotic fireside.

"LETTERS OF FIRE": HOW LONDON'S ELECTRIC NEWS-SCREENS WORK.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS. BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY EXPRESS," AND THE SCINTILLATING SIGN CO., St. MARTIN'S LANE. (COPYRIGHTED.)



HOW THE GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS WERE ANNOUNCED ON THE "LETTERS-OF-FIRE" SCREEN IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE:
MECHANISM OF THE NEWS-SIGNS THAT INFORM LONDON AT NIGHT.

Our drawing explains the working of the news-screen with running letters of fire. The "Daily Express" apparatus in Trafalgar Square contains 1080 lamps connected by as many wires to controlling gear in the building to which the sign is attached. The important part of this apparatus is a device known as the Controller. Though less than 2 ft. long, it contains 1080 contacts, one contact being connected to each lamp. Whereas on the Controller 100 contacts only cover one square inch, the same number of lamps covers 12 square feet on the sign. The metal letter-blocks are hooked together by skilled operators, each working at a speed of about 35 letters per minute. When the messages are strung together, they are placed on the pulleys until an amount of news matter

equal to a twenty minutes' run is ready. The propelling motor is started and the letters are slowly drawn through the Controller, while the pressure plates force the letters against the spring contacts and light up the individual lamp attached to each contact, so that the letter is flashed out in light on the screen. Meantime, a fresh twenty minutes' run of news has gradually been placed on the pulleys. In one evening 75 miles of matter will pass across the screen, and there are approximately 7000 flashes of light per second for the moving letters. Thus the enormous total of two hundred million flashes are sent out each evening. During the election 25 miles of results were shown. The average time from the receipt of the result until it passed across the sign was about 27 seconds.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PROTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, VANDYK, MILES AND KAYE, BASSANO, L.N.A., AND KEYSTONE.









LORD FAUNTLEROY ": MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

THE YUGO-SLAV MINISTER IN LONDON DEAD: THE LATE DR. MIHAILO GAVRILOVITCH.

METROPOLITAN POLICE MAGISTRATE : THE LATE MR. E. C. TENNYSON-D'EYNCOURT.

EX-JOINT-MANAGER OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY: THE LATE SIR PERCY TEMPEST.

IRONMASTER AND PHILAN-THROPIST: THE LATE SIR W. CRESSWELL GRAY, BT.



BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN FOR TWELVE YEARS: THE LATE RIGHT REV. DR. J. DENTON THOMPSON.



THE DEFEATED CHINESE GOVERNMENT LEADER: MARSHAL WU PEI-FU (CENTRE) WITH GENERAL CHAO-HEN-TI (RIGHT) AND AN ADMIRAL.



ACCUSER OF OTHER BISHOPS FOR HERESY AT THE KIKUYU CONFERENCE: THE LATE DR. WESTON, BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR.



ONE OF THE NEW CITY SHERIFFS: MR. ALDERMAN BARTHORPE.



APPOINTED OFFICER C.-IN-C., AIR DEFENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN (A NEW POST): AIR MARSHAL SIR JOHN SALMOND.



ONE OF THE NEW SHERIFFS OF THE CITY: MR. H. G. DOWNER.

The late Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett was born in Manchester in 1849, and at fifteen emigrated to Tennessee. Our portrait is an early one, taken in the days of her greatest fame. Dr. Gavrilovitch had represented Yugo-Slavia in London ever since that State came into being. --- Mr. E. C. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt had been a Metropolitan Police Magistrate for twenty-seven years .- Sir Percy Tempest was general manager and chief engineer of the S.E. and C.R. from 1900 to 1923, when he became joint general manager of the amalgamated Southern Railway until his retirement.---Sir William Cresswell Gray was associated with the late Lord Furness in forming the South Durham Steel and Iron Company. He was a great benefactor of Hartlepool. - Dr. Denton Thompson became Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1912. Previously he was Rector of Birmingham. --- Marshal Wu

Pei-Fu, the commander-in-chief of the Chihli (Government) forces, was reported on November 4 either to have sailed for the south, or to be still negotiating with General Feng Yu-hsiang, who recently occupied Pekin. Wu Pei-Fu's defences broke down, and an armistice was arranged .- Dr. Frank Weston went out to Zanzibar in 1898, and became Bishop in 1908. After the conference at Kikuyu (East Africa) in 1913 he charged the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda with heresy. During the war he served as Major commanding the Zanzibar Carrier Corps.—
Mr. Alderman Barthorpe and Mr. H. G. Downer were recently installed as Sheriffs of the City. A portrait of the new Lord Mayor, Sir Alfred Bower, appeared in our issue of October 4. Sir John Salmond has commanded the R.A.F. in Iraq. In 1917 he became Director-General of Aeronautics.

AT HOME AND ABROAD: A PICTORIAL BUDGET OF NOTABLE OCCASIONS.

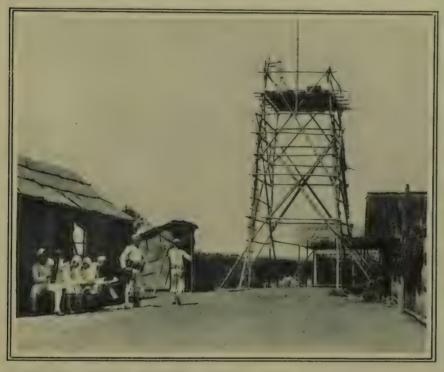
PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, FARRINGDON PHOTO CO., P. AND A., AND C.N.



A ROYAL OARSMAN AT OXFORD: THE CROWN PRINCE OLAF OF NORWAY (IN DARK SWEATER)
ROWING NO. 3 IN THE BALLIOL "FOUR"—THE START FOR AN AFTERNOON'S PRACTICE.



A ROYAL VISIT TO THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL: THE QUEEN AND THE DUCHESS OF YORK AMONG THE AUDIENCE.



WATCHING THE CHINESE CIVIL WAR ON BEHALF OF AMERICAN INTERESTS: A NOVEL OBSERVATION-POST ERECTED BY SAILORS OF THE U.S. NAVY NEAR SHANGHAI.



PROTECTED ONLY BY "HOLY" UMBRELLAS WHICH THEY BELIEVED NO AIRMAN WOULD DARE TO BOMB! CHINESE SOLDIERS IN CURIOUS SHELTERS.



CERMANY'S GENERAL ELECTION: HERR STELLING, A CABINET MINISTER,
ADDRESSING AN OPEN-AIR MEETING AT POTSDAM.



THE GERMAN LEADER IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE MARNE CELEBRATES HIS GOLDEN WEDDING:
GENERAL VON KLUCK WITH HIS WIFE AND FAMILY ON THE OCCASION.

Prince Olaf, the Crown Prince of Norway, who recently went up to Oxford as an undergraduate of Balliol, is rowing No. 3 in the college Four which is training for the Morrison Cup.—The Queen and the Duchess of York visited Norwich on October 31, the third day of the Musical Festival, and attended the morning performance at which were given Vaughan Williams's "Sea Symphony" and a new orchestral rhapsody by E. J. Moeran. Both composers conducted and were presented to her Majesty.—A battle on the Peking-Tientsin railway was reported on November 3. Chinese soldiers all carry umbrellas as an important part of their equipment. According to our correspondent the umbrellas seen in the

above photograph were regarded as "holy," and therefore a sufficient protection from air-bombs.—The German Reichstag was dissolved on October 20, and it was announced that the General Elections, both for the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet, would be held on Sunday, December 7.—General Von Kluck commanded the German First Army, which failed in the attempt to capture Paris in September 1914, being driven back by the French and British at the first Battle of the Marne—the beginning of the end for Germany. His account of it is given in his book, "The March on Paris." He was born in 1846 and retired in October 1916.



THE QUEEN must have been delighted to welcome the Prince of Wales home again. The closest affection has always existed between her Majesty and her eldest son; also—which does not always follow—the closest and most sympathetic understanding. The Prince pays his mother all sorts of little attentions



A charming semi-evening frock from the inexpensive frock department of Harrods. It is expressed in black marocain, completed with tiers of fringe and a white camellia on one shoulder. (See page 888.)

Photograph by Elwin Neame.

in the way of flowers and chocolates and gifts that sons do not always think of, and the Queen is interested in all that concerns her son—in his riding and games, as well as in the more serious aspects of his life. Those who are in closest contact with her Majesty and the Prince know of this firm tie between mother and son, which is such a fine thing in the lives of both and also for our country.

Women are in these days often troubled in spirit because their men are not regular churchgoers. Yet, when men find what they want in a church, they are more regular attendants that we are. All Saints Church, Finchley Road, is a case in point; men like it quite as well as their womenkind. It is a fine church, easily get-at-able, close to Lord's. The vicar is the Rev. D. W. Whincup, who is a fine, manly, and most interesting preacher of wide experience in the West End and abroad—Paris, Genoa, Budapest, and Hanover, where he was at the outbreak of war. Then the music is first-rate; the magnificent organ, well known to all organists, is played by Mr. W. Wolstenholme, Mus. Doc., Oxon., the famous blind organist. There was a great musical festival at the church on a recent Sunday, when Mozart and Handel figured, and the soprano singer was Miss Irene Wharton. It is noticeable that where services are attractive, and sermons as interesting and fine as at this church, congregations are never lacking. Mr. Whincup, trained under the late Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Ridgeway

There is not often a wedding in the Crypt Chapel of St. Stephen's in the Palace of Westminster. That of Mr. James Hector Bowman to Miss Whitley, elder daughter of the Speaker, was a really beautiful and simply religious ceremony. The chapel is very cornate, although in Cromwell's time it was used to stow rubbish in; it has its fine stone-work now heavily gilded and illuminated like a fine missal on a large scale. A feature of the wedding was the beautiful unaccompanied singing of choristers from St.

Margaret's Church, Westminster. They sang the whole musical part of the service, as there is no organ in the chapel. Instead of a voluntary, they sang an anthem dated 1553, and at the close Sir Sterndale Bennett's beautiful "God is a Spirit." It was out of the ordinary, too, that the address was given by a Congregational minister from the bridegroom's town, Halifax, and a very impressive and excellent address it was. Canon Carnegie officiated, and his white surplice and purple hood were in fine contrast to the black gown of the Congregationalist as they led the bridal procession down the church. The bride looked well in her white and gold attire, and her only sister and bridesmaid was in orchid mauve.

Lady Hermione Herbert is going to be a Duchesa after her marriage, as her fiancé's father, an Italian Prince, has given his secondary title to his son, now Duca della Grazia. Lady Hermione is one of the most natural and sweetest-dispositioned of our English girls, and shows it in her pretty face. Her mother, Lady Powis, and her aunt, Lady Yarborough, were two of the beauties of late Victorian days, and are a very handsome pair of Countesses (each of them also a Peeress in her own right) now. The wedding, at St. James's, Spanish Place—a remarkably fine church, which is that connected with the Spanish Embassy,



A distinctive afternoon frock of black silk marocain, with gilet and collar of white crepe-de-Chine. It may be studied in the inexpensive frock department of Harrods, Knightsbridge, S.W. (See page 888.)

Photograph by Elwin Neame.

and in which there are places reserved for the King and Queen of Spain—will be a fine one. Lord and Lady Powis's elder son died of wounds received in the war. Their only surviving son, Viscount Clive, will be twenty-one next May.

Everything is made the occasion of a celebration nowadays, even an election. Things change, and amusement helps in ways that long ago were considered unnecessary. Nowhere were Constitutional results hailed with greater enthusiasm than at Mr. Selfridge's monster party on the third and fourth floors and roof of his big Oxford Street establishment. There was dancing in one room to a very inspiriting band. In another there was an entertainment by a quartet of singers and a pair of dancers; on the roof there was skating. Once the results went up on the boards, interest centred in them. They were announced by megaphone in all parts occupied by guests. These included Princes, Princesses, Peers, Peeresses, public men and women, actors, actresses,

artists (men and women), literary people—in fact, all sides of social life were represented. Mr. Selfridge, a genial host, was supported by his son, Mr. Gordon Selfridge junior, and by his daughter and son-in-law, the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Sibour. Mr. Winston Churchill had a party of thirteen, including the Marquess and Marchioness of Blandford. Lord Stamfordham and his daughter and the Hon. Mrs. Adams were there. Supper was served in the grill-room. It was quite a wonderful party, and everyone felt grateful to the generous host for such a delightful opportunity of hearing the news without delay. It was, of course, a late affair, for many results were late.

A very girlish, pretty bride was Miss Gillian Byng, fair-haired, blue-eyed, with a real English milk-androses complexion, and the happiest of faces. She made a delightful study in her pretty bridal dress when she was married last week to Mr. T. T. Barnard, M.C., á good-looking young bridegroom who looked reasonably proud of his pretty wife. It was a pretty wedding too, with a gallant little Highlander, Master Douglas Gordon, carrying the train, and six young bridesmaids in dull, soft blue and silver. When a royal carriage drew up the crowd expected to see some member of the Royal Family emerge. A pretty young bridesmaid with her mother, wife of one of the King's Equerries, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Erskine, D.S.O., were the occupants.

The elections are over, but not the political excitement. Everyone is wondering how the remainder of the autumn and winter social doings will go on. The promise is, of course, good, and already dances and dinner and theatre parties are arranged. The Prince is back, and the Duke and Duchess of York do not leave until Dec. 6, so there will be much dancing. About the opening of Parliament on the 18th there seems, as I write, to be some doubt. When the Session is opened, the King will probably do it in State. I cannot remember a State opening last



A study in flame colour is this graceful frock fashioned of satin beauté and silk fringe. It hails from the inexpensive frock department at Harrods. (See page 888.)

PHOTOGRAPH BY ELWIN NEAME.

autumn or the one before, but am not learned in Parliamentary lore. Functions in aid of good causes will be very prevalent this month and the beginning of next, and altogether it seems that social London will be very busy up till the Christmas recess.

A. E. L.

MONTE CARLO: WHERE SPRING REIGNS ETERNALLY.



GENERAL VIEW OF PRINCIPALITY, SHOWING OLD MONACO ROCK, CONDAMINE AND MONTE CARLO.

The unrivalled Health and Pleasure Resort of Rank and Fashion

The privileged spot where the Sun always shines. Warm yet mildly bracing Climate.

MEAN TEMPERATURE 59.

SUPERB SCENERY. Magnificent Walks & Drives. DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS.

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Classical Ballets, and Artistic Manifestations, under the direction of Mr. SERGE de DIAGHILEW.

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Famous Orchestral Concerts (Classical and Modern). Under the direction of Mr. LEON JEHIN.

Masked and Fancy Dress Balls, Wonderful Fêtes, Floral Show, the most gorgeous Battle of Flowers, Dog Show, Dancing Teas and Suppers, with Exhibition Dancers.

CINEMAS-The most artistic and elegant at the Palais des Beaux Arts.

A CENTRE OF SPORTS.

International Regattas, Automobile Rallies, Motor-Car Parades, WITH PRIZES.

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GOLF: The MONACO Golf Club on Mount Agel is famous the world over; it is run under British rules, or, if you prefer, by an English Committee.

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Electric and Medicated Installations, Zander Institute, Massage, Baths of all descriptions under medical supervision. Any kind of thermal course can be followed there.

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Second to none. Moderate Charges. Refined Cooking.



CASINO AND CAFÉ DE PARIS, WITH ALPS IN THE BACKGROUND.

A special service of trains ensures the greatest comfort for travellers to the RIVIERA. The SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., in conjunction with the PARIS, LYON & MEDITERRANEAN RAILWAY CO. and the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR CO., have concentrated all their efforts to make the once fatiguing journey between LONDON and MONTE CARLO an easy, pleasant and comfortable one.

English Visitors desiring further details or information will receive it free of charge by writing to Madame Hénon, Villa Le Palis, Rue des Roses, MONTE-CARLO.



The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.



THE GARDEN THEATRE.—AMATEUR PLAYERS.—"SIX. CYLINDER LOVE."

Howard de Walden gave a performance in the salons of Seaford House, it was announced that this was the "first Studio Theatre" in London. No doubt the claim was set forth in the belief that such an institution had not existed before. My readers of "The World of the Theatre," however, know better. Long before Lord Howard de Walden's



A MOTHER'S SACRIFICE, SYMBOLIC OF THE BIRD THAT WOUNDS ITSELF TO NOURISH ITS YOUNG: WANDA HERIOT (MISS JOSEPHINE VICTOR) LEAVES HER LOVER'S TELEPHONE CALL UNANSWERED, IN "THE PELICAN," AT THE AMBASSADORS'.

"The Pelican," by F. Tennyson Jesse and her husband, H. M. Harwood, is a play of maternal sacrifice, so named from the legend that the pelican will wound itself to nourish its young. Wanda Heriot's son, repudiated by her husband when he divorced her, is at seventeen mistaken for her husband, who accepts the family likeness as proof of his wife's innocence, and offers to remarry her. Meanwhile she has given her heart to another man, and is faced with the dilemma of choosing between her own happiness and her boy's prospects.

Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

plans were published there appeared in this page the full description of the Studio Theatre—built by the well-known architect Mr. Morley Horder, in the grounds of his house, No. 40, Hamilton Terrace, and opened under the direction of his daughter, Miss Barbara Horder, and Miss Loti Ford, two young actresses of promise. For about a year performances of plays by foreign dramatists, by Mr. Clifford Bax and other well-known British writers, have been given, and in Mr. John van Druten a new playwright has been discovered whose work has recently been favourably mentioned in the Press.

Since then the theatre has been perfected in many ways, so that it is now a complete little portmanteautheatre, as the Americans call it, and it has been re-christened the "Garden Theatre." As it will only hold a hundred people or so, the directors, to ensure a regular patronage—although the performances are open to the public—have formed a Club on the lines of the Stage Society and others, of which Mr. G. K. Chesterton is the first President.

This winter's operations were arranged to begin with two performances on Nov. 6, at 2.45, and Nov. 9, at 9 p.m., with a programme of one-act plays, a puppet-play by George Kreymberg, and "The Crier by Night," a poetic episode by Mr. Gordon Bottomley. Well-known actors such as Orlando Barnett and Frederick Cooper have volunteered their services, and Miss Barbara Horder has designed special scenery. Old English music is played on a clavier, and in every respect the performances were expected to be as finished as the productions at a regular playhouse.

The repertory of the Garden Theatre will be wide and varied, and a special effort will be made to discover new English authors, or to give a hearing to those whose work hitherto has only lived in book form. It is the intention of the directors to institute an annual prize-competition for one-act plays, or plays of more than one act of small compass, and a cast not exceeding six people. Withal the scheme seems well founded, and, since it will be possible to produce every season about twenty plays, at a total

outlay far below the cost of a *single* matinée in the West End, there is every prospect that the Garden Theatre will flourish, and hold its own among the play-producing societies.

Remember the 27th of October, for on that day the Amateurs of London came into their kingdom. By such unity as makes for force, they have clubbed together and obtained a lease of the handsome Scala Theatre, and henceforth week by week one of the federated societies will show their prowess not only to the sisters, cousins, and aunts, but to the public at large. It is a remarkable stroke of business, and one that places its originator—alas that his name is not given !—on a footing with the late lamented Mr. Columbus. For years, as it were, our amateurs have been wandering minstrels migrating from Halls to holes, and now they are, by co-operative resources, in command of one of the handsomest theatres in the Metropolis. It is indeed an achievement to be proud of; let us hope that it will last, and that the new preferment will be both profitable and harmonious. With Granville Barker I agree and I echo his words, "I am always glad to speak in praise of the efforts of the serious amateur. They seem to raise the whole standard of criticism and appreciation of the drama; and for this who should be more grateful than those personally concerned with He might have added that the amateurs have always been ready to lend their services in the cause of charity. Remember the wonderful performances of the Stock Exchange Society! No doubt the new era at the Scala will increase the helpful work for the benefit of hospitals.

At this juncture all the friends of amateur work will hope for two further developments. More serious consideration should be applied to the performances, which hitherto have been entirely disregarded by the daily Press and only mentioned in a few weeklies and class papers. I know the amateurs prefer sound

criticism to a general lather of praise which is too often splashed on their work. The other development of possible portent is the selection of plays. The amateurs should not rest satisfied with reviving plays that have been seen on the regular stage. It may seem easy to follow tradition, but it is a little dangerous and leads to comparisons. How much more fruitful would be their efforts if they ventured, under a skilled producer, to give a hearing to the newcomer, or to such plays by well-known authors that have remained in portfolio because their artistic merits are greater than their commercial possibilities?

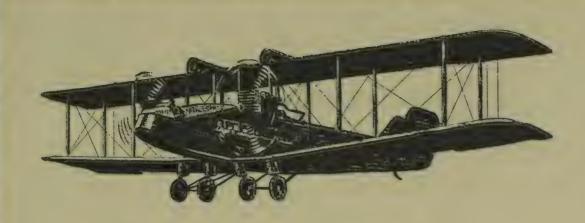
Unlike most American farcical comedies, "Six-Cylinder Love," at Hammersmith," the latest Anglicised importation from the pen of William Anthony McGuire, has a good idea in it. The story is as familiar as the stock plot that turns on the cost of living up to a fur coat. This time it is a sixcylinder car that exceeds the speed limit down the road to ruin. The world is full of "minute" men, greenhorns who are born with every tick of the clock, who think love and a six-cylinder car are inseparable. They are the fair game of the hustling motor salesman, and it is their disillusion which is the motive the first cost that matters. It is the stress and strain of new friends who insist on considering the carowner as a perpetual host. idyllic heart of the minute man turns into a carburetter and the bank-book is like a punctured tyre. Everybody enjoyed it, and, though the little plot is rather naively solved, it is graced with many a humorous observation and happy caricature. Miss Edna Best looked very charming and played very charmingly, while Mr. Bobby Howes helped her to get the maximum of fun out of their parts. Mr.

•Ian Fleming did well enough with a stagey character, and Mr. Cyril Raymond was very good in the part of the salesman. But the outstanding performance was that of Mr. Charles Groves, who with many a delicate stroke created a real character, a man of flesh and blood, and at times lifted the light foolery to a higher plane. "Six-Cylinder Love" gets a laugh with an edge in it, and the verdict of Hammersmith was unanimous. It is pleasantly entertaining from start to finish, and that is more than I can say of the average American light comedy.

Once more Miss Gladys Davidson has issued, at the sign of Messrs. T. Werner Laurie, a volume of operatic synopses which will prove of immense value to the musical critic as well as to the reviewer of the drama. With ease and grace, with a poetic touch and minute care of every detail, she relates the stories of operas, and, truth to tell, her narrative is often far more fascinating than the text of the libretto. This time she has devoted much space to our national composers, and to read her on "The Immortal Hour," on Ethel Smyth's famous works, on Holbrooke's ambitious trilogy, "The Cauldron of Annwn," is to recall unforgettable hours at the Opera House, or, as in the case of Holbrooke, to discover how little the public knows of the achievements of our own composers. Thus this book, more fascinating than many a volume of short stories, may tend to awaken interest in native operatic work, which, owing to the strangely unsettled state of English opera-a situation unique in Europe, for even in the smallest state opera is established-vegetates, as it were, in constant jeopardy of existence. It was a happy thought to append to the volume a list of short biographies of all the composers whose libretti Miss Davidson has analysed. Thereby it has an encyclopædic as well as a literary value, and will be blessed by the critic as a time-saving companion.



THE FIRST RECIPIENT OF THE "SKETCH" AWARD FOR THE BEST ACTING OF THE MONTH: MR. NORMAN McKINNEL AS SYLVANUS HEYTHORP IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S "OLD ENGLISH" AT THE HAYMARKET. Our enterprising contemporary, the "Sketch," has just begun an interesting new feature. It will publish every month a full-page portrait of the actor or actress who, in the opinion of four judges specially appointed, has given the best individual performance during the month in question. The player chosen will also receive a "Sketch" silver bell as "a small token of appreciation." The judges are two well-known dramatic critics and two discerning and unprejudiced playgoers. Their first award was made unanimously to Mr. Norman McKinnel for his magnificent performance as the veteran shipowner, Sylvanus Heythorp, in Mr. John Galsworthy's "Old English," at the Haymarket.—[Photograph by C. Pollard Crowther.]



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Fashions and Fancies.

Frocks for Afternoon and Evening.

The woman with a limited dress allowance should lose no time before visiting the inexpensive frock department at Harrods, Knightsbridge, S.W., where one tho of wonderful gowns for every for 64 guinese each A fewery

can discover a wealth of occasion obtainable for 6½ guineas each. A fascinating trio of these models will be found pictured on page 884. Variations of the fashionable silk fringe trimming are introduced in the two graceful semi-evening frocks, one expressed in black marocain white camellia poised on one shoulder, and the other in flame satin beauté, fringed to match. The third model is a distinctive afternoon frock of black silk marocain, specially designed for the well-developed woman. It is completed with a neatly pleated gilet and collar of white crêpe-de-Chine. Everyone in search of attractive frocks at pleasantly inexpensive prices should visit this salon without

Knitted Frocks and Jumpers.

There is a place in wardrobe for knitted frocks and jumpers, which prove invaluable in these busy days. The two jumpers pictured here are as inexpensive as they are practical, a very welcome state of affairs. The one on the left, in a silkand-wool mixture in leaf-brown tints, costs only 15s. 11d.; and 29s. 11d. is the price of the other, made of pure wool in various heather mixture colourings. They hail from Robinson and They hail Cleaver's, Reg Street, W., who Regent et, W., who are responsible for useful little woollen



A useful jumper of silk and wool expressed in leaf-brown tints. It hails from Robinson and Cleaver's.

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house coats knitted in two colours, for 10s. 11d., and Shetland jumpers and scarves to match with

Fair Isle borders for 29s. 6d. each. There, also, are some de-lightful "muffler quite new, scarves,' expressed in gaily-patterned wool, and obtainable for 8s. 11d. They are double and rather narrow, so that they can be neatly folded in the fashion of a stock. Then sleeveless woollen waistcoats, knitted in a new way to resemble tweed, are fascinating affairs which lend distinction to any coat and skirt. They are only 19s. 11d., in several colourings, completed with two pockets. The gracepockets. The grace-ful frock sketched in the centre is expressed in rust artificial silk, and will change ownership for 7½ guineas. Woollen jumper suits in marl mixtures are 59s. 11d., and coats and skirts 49s. 11d., in several designs.

Fashionable Furs.

At this time of year the topic of furs is discussed here, there, everywhere. Those who are de-

bating what to choose and where to go will find a valuable guide in the shape of the new illustrated brochure entitled "Fashionable Furs, 1924," issued by Marshall and Snelgrove, Oxford Street, W. It contains a wealth of interesting information, and will be sent gratis and post free to all who mention the

A graceful frock in rust artificial silk trimmed with buttons which may be studied at Robinson and Cleaver's, Regent Street, W.

name of this paper. Coats of the valuable furs most in demand this season—natural mink, broadtail Persian lamb, etc.—are included, as well as less costly models in moleskin, leopard-skin, seal-musquash, and squirrel. A new fur sports coat in natural brown musquash is obtainable for 29 guineas, and fashionable moleskin necklets are 9½ guineas. Large Japanese fox ties can be secured for 6½ guineas.

A Brochure of the Season's Fashions.

Road, S.W., which will be sent gratis and post free

Road, S.W., which will be sent gratis and post free to all who mention the name of this paper. There are well-tailored velour coats, collared with fur, obtainable for 95s., and useful raincoats with neat pockets and belts are only 25s., expressed in the new shades of cherry, green and mauve. A distinctive afternoon frock in crêpe-de-Chine trimmed with lattice work can be obtained for 4½ guineas, and 8½ guineas is the price of a de-lightful semi-evening frock in black silk marocain opening on a panel of plissé scarlet georgette em-

broidered in gold. Gloves are a con-siderable item in these days, and it must be noted that a perfectly fitting pair in Chevrette washable suède can be secured for 5s. 11d. in evera l shades: and openwork gauntlet gloves in fine Brussels kid in black lined with white, and vice versa, are only 4s. 11d.



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bred car displaying in its conduct the heritage of a long line of ancestors. A remarkably fine car moderately priced. No mass production effort, but a car designed right and built with the care of a craftsman. A car with craftsman. A car with qualities that preserve leadership—a car just a little ahead of its time.

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THE ATOM AND THE NATURE OF THINGS.

Continued from Page 864.)

oxygens. In consulting Fig. 13, it is to be remembered that the model has to be continued in all directions; the atoms at present on the outside have not their



A WELL-KNOWN NOVELIST WHOSE NEW BOOK, "THIS FRAIL WOMAN," WAS RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

MR. ANDREW SOUTAR.

Mr. Andrew Soutar's previous books include "Hornets' Nest,"
"The Road to Romance," and "The Green Orchard." His
"Charity Corner" appeared in New York under the title, "The
Honour of His House." Mr. Soutar served in the Air Force
during the war, and in North Russia during 1919.

full complement of neighbours. The model shows the six-sided arrangement which is the origin of the six points of the snow star: it is hexagonal just as the prism which is drawn in Fig. 11. We can also see in the emptiness of the structure one reason for the feathery lightness of the snow. Another reason is, of course, the tendency to grow into lace-like forms such as those illustrated in Fig. 1.

When liquid air is poured into water, the drops freeze portions of the water on which they fall, forming little boats in which they ride. The air over the vessel containing the water is filled with fog which must be blown away in order to show the tiny fleet. It is a striking experiment (Fig. 7).

We see also in the model (Fig. 13) some explana-

We see also in the model (Fig. 13) some explanation of the fact that ice is lighter than water: for it is plain that, if the bonds between the spheres in the model are broken, the spheres can easily be packed

together more tightly. Under pressure ice tends to melts because the pressure breaks the bonds; as if the ice were a piece of empty honeycomb. There is an old lecture-room ex periment which shows the effect very well. Two weights hang at the ends of a wire which is strung over a block of ice as in Fig. 8. The wire slowly eats its way into the ice, but the ice heals again behind the wire as it passes through. The fact is that under the great pressure of the wire a little of the ice structure comes to pieces, and the molecules which are set free slip round to the other side of the wire where they join up again into the structure. This may be exected to happen all the more readily because the molecules find themselves in a confined space behind the wire, where ice structures surround them and the tendencies to attach themselves to the solid structure are correspondingly increased. The same effect is found when two pieces of ice are brought into contact, practically without pressure, and freeze If a small piece of ice is laid on a block of ice and allowed to rest there a few moments, it will freeze into its position, and will not fall off if the block is turned upside down. To quote from Tyndall's "Heat, a Mode of Motion": "On a hot summer's day I have gone into a shop in the Strand where fragments of ice were exposed in a basin in the window, and, with the shopman's permission, have laid hold of the topmost piece of ice, and, by means of it, have lifted the whole of the pieces bodily out of the dish. Though the thermometer at the time dish. stood at 80 deg., the pieces of ice had frozen together at their points of junction. Even under hot water the effect takes place. The basin before me contains water as hot as my hand can bear: I plunge into it two pieces of ice and hold them together for a moment: they are now

frozen to each other, notwithstanding the pressure of the heated liquid."

When crushed ice is placed in a wooden mould and subjected to great pressure the fragments melt in part and join together again, so that they become a single block. In this way, following an old experiment of Tyndall's, a crystal goblet can be made of ice (Fig. 14). It is necessary to make it in two or three portions which may afterwards be joined together.



A MASONIC TRIBUTE: THE PORTRAIT OF LADY ROBBINS, BY P. TENNYSON COLE, PRESENTED TO SIR ALFRED ROBBINS. At a recent annual Masonic gathering this portrait of Lady Robbins, wife of Sir Alfred Robbins, was presented to him by past and present members of the Board of General Purposes, of which he is President. Sir Alfred Robbins, the well-known journalist, author and playwright, is a native of Launceston, Cornwall. In 1882 he married Miss Ellen Pitt, daughter of Mr. John Pitt, of Hitchin. He has been President of the Institute of Journalists, and is very prominent in Freemasonry.





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DEWAR'S

THE PLAYHOUSES.

MR. MATHESON LANG AS AN ENGLISH MUSSOLINI.

T was probably not by chance that election I week saw the production of a play, Mr. Frank Stayton's "The Hour and the Man," purporting to picture a phase of English politics in the immediate future; but, whether the coincidence was designed or fortuitous, the actual result of the polls made a silly story seem stil' more silly. And this though the subject of the piece is not ipso facto in-There have been times when our credible. pessimists have envisaged action taken by an English Fascista movement-such a movement exists-and sighed for an English Mussolini. They shaped their dreams, however, from a live model; Mr. Stayton's preposterous hero is a dictator of the proletariat who, in the moment of crisis, changes his flag, and is hailed, notwithstanding, by the whole country Let us examine him more as its saviour. closely. In 1925 he is a hungry ex-public school man and ex-officer who tells a country houseparty on which he intrudes that he is ready to steal rather than starve; the smiles of a fine lady lift him from despair. By 1927, thanks to magnetic journalistic articles contributed to the columns of the New Era, he is the biggest force in the land, and on the point of making a speech which the democracy in its battalions is marching to Bristol to hear, and which is to inaugurate an English revolution. That speech an aristocratic siren whom he loves, acting as decoy for his enemies, tries to prevent him from delivering by charming his senses, hacking his motor-car tyres, and putting back the hands of the clock which is to wake him on the morning of the great day. Is he beaten? No, he is saved by a motor-Can even the Knights of St. George, a sort of English Ku-Klux-Klan, baffle his efforts? No, once more; he proves himself to be the mysterious Grand Master of the Order. As to the monster meeting he addresses, he must have done wonders there; its idea of revolution would appear to have been vastly different from those he persuaded it to adopt. In the end we see him Dictator-Premier, embracing his repentant siren, and idolised by



"GLAD TO GET BACK HOME": THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE "OLYMPIC" ARRIVING AT SOUTHAMPTON ON HIS RETURN FROM CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

The Prince of Wales arrived at Southampton, in the "Olympic," on October 31, and in a message given out to the Press he said: "I have had a wonderful holiday, but am, of course, glad to get back home." When the liner entered the Ocean Dock, the Prince could be seen standing on the bridge with the captain, Commander F. B. Howarth, and he acknowledged the cheers of a welcoming crowd on the quayside. He was in high spirits, and looked remarkably During the voyage he joined in the sports and social amenities of the passage, lunching and dining in the saloon, taking exercise every day in the gymnasium, swimming pool, and squash racquet court, and dancing in the evening. From Southampton he travelled in the boat train to Waterloo, where he received an enthusiastic welcome.

Photograph by I.B.

masses and "classes" alike. Such is the sorry stuff on which Mr. Matheson Lang's exceptional gifts are wasted. He can show ease and imperturbability, can convey an air of authority and assume heroic poses-who needs assuring of that ?-but no serious calls are made on his Nor is Mr. C. M. Lowne or Miss Jessie Winter in any better case.

"PATRICIA." AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

"Did Mr. Baldwin enjoy his night of holiday at His Majesty's?" was as much a question on everybody's tongue at the close of the latest première as "Will 'Patricia' prove a success?' For the future Prime Minister and his feelings about the show it is, of course, impossible to speak, but the audience in general was enthusiastic about Miss Dorothy Dickson's looks and dancing-and her singing too, now almost as pleasing as her dances; it laughed at Mr. Billy Leonard's jokes, and Mr. Ambrose Manning's pretence of being a detective; it gave a welcome to Miss Cicely Debenham; and it seemed to like a musical comedy which had a plot and stuck patiently to that plot. So that the second query of the first-nighters can pretty safely be answered in the affirmative. one will want to be told the story of "Patricia" it is enough to be assured that its Cinderellalike heroine has to wait till the end of the play before she is sure that her husband is fond of her and her trials are over. the point will be the information that the "sets" include a country house-party and a Grosvenor Square ball, and that therefore there is plenty of dancing for Miss Dickson, and plenty of spectacle for the audience. lyrics are not of more than pre-war quality, but the music is tuneful, and the "star" of the entertainment finds in Mr. Philip Simmons a good dancing and singing partner.
"Patricia" will do.

"THE SHOW OFF," AT THE QUEEN'S.

Ultra-American in its type, its dialect, and cast, "The Show-Off" is yet likely to please London no less than New York, not only because its pace is fast and furious, its humour broad, and its acting full of vitality, but also because there is a certain originality in the portrait of its rascal hero, and an element of surprise in the treatment he receives. seems American slang for a Continued overleaf.

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braggart, a self-advertiser who induces other folk to take him at his own extravagant valuation, and is never dashed by the trouble in which his failure At least, such a creature is involves his dupes.

Aubtey Piper, who has played havoc with the fortunes of the family

into which he has married, is revealed again and again as an incompetent impostor, and yet remains sublimely trustful in his own abilities. You expect ruin for his relatives in some appalling crash engincered by this cheerful humbug; instead, by mistake which wipes out another he is able to confirm his wife's faith in him and enjoy a victory over his family critics. The unexpectedness of the dénouement just gives George Kelly's Mr. breezy mixture of farce and melodrama the "punch" that is needed to help it to success. The playwright could hardly be better served than by the company engaged at the Queen's. Special credit, perhaps, should go to Mr. Raymond Walburn as the conceited idiot who gives the piece its title, and to Miss Clara Blandick in the character of a hard-headed motherin-law, but they are specially lucky in their

"THE DUENNA." REVIVED BY MR. NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

Its music, perhaps, is not the most considerable feature of "The Duenna," regarded as comic opera, but there is enough of it, as originally supplied by the Linleys and augmented by Mr. Alfred Reynolds, to add spice still to the wit of Sheridan's libretto, and reinforce the charm of the décor which

Mr. Nigel Playfair, following the Lovat Fraser tradition, has provided for his revival at the Lyric, Hammersmith. And once more the experiment of resurrecting an old-time curiosity is amply justified. The eighteenth-century airs, the bright, gay costumes

up against their simple background; the quips of the librettist, every one of which goes home; the absurd tangle of a plot, through which figures in Spanish fancy dress dance and sing and intrigue and make love with engaging artificiality, combine to make an entertainment which looks like rivalling "The Beggar's Opera" in popularity. players themselves seem to be glad to be in such an atmosphere, notably Miss French, whose Duenna is as rich in broad comedy as her Mrs. Peachum. Equally at home are Mr. Frank Cochrane as the Jew, and Mr. Scott Russell as the Monk; while Mr. Playfair himself, doubling the functions of producer and actor, spares himself so little that he dances a hornpipe. As the ingénue, Miss Elsa Macfarlane sings sweetly, but her speaking voice lacks colour. It may be recalled that, when "The Duenna" was first produced, at Covent Garden a hundred and fifty years ago, it ran for 75 nights-then an unprecedented period.



AFTER THE "BLACK SHIRTS" HAD SWORN ALLEGIANCE TO THE KING, HIS STATUTES, AND THE LAW: THE SCENE IN THE PIAZZA DEL DUOMO, MILAN, DURING SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE FASCIST MARCH ON ROME.

October 28 last was the second anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome, and the fact was celebrated in Rome, and also in Milan, in the presence of Signor Mussolini. He reviewed some 6000 "Black Shirts" who had previously taken the oath of allegiance to the King, his Statutes, and the Law. Signor Mussolini praised the Fascist revolution, and said that there could be no going back to the old order of things. The Combattenti and the Disabled Soldiers and Officers abstained from the celebrations





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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The toll of deaths exacted by The Speed of modern racing cars during the Racing Cars. past season has caused considerable searchings of heart among those intimately concerned with motor racing-as well it might. I am glad to see that the Autocar has spoken out on the subject, and takes the very sound view that the racing cars of to-day are much too fast for existing roads and tracks. As to this there is no shadow of doubt. I have said the same thing myself, and, though I am a staunch supporter of racing-not only from the sporting point of view, but in the belief that it is good for the development of the car itself-I am in agreement with the suggestion that steps should be taken to limit speed. To-day we have cars of nominally 12 or 14-h.p. which, with the aid of high-efficiency, supercharged engines, are capable of speeds in excess of 120 miles an hour, and at such speeds these small cars are—not to exaggerate at all—infernally dangerous.

It is not that speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the speeds of 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the 120 m.p.h. are necessarily trust it will respect to the

SUPPLIED THROUGH THE FOREIGN OFFICE FOR SIR BEILBY ALSTON, BRITISH MINISTER TO THE ARGENTINE: A 23-60-H.P. VAUXHALL "WARWICK" LANDAULETTE.

dangerous in themselves. Of course, there must always be danger in such speeds; but it is far safer at very high speed to be driving a car, let us say, like Captain Campbell's twelve-cylinder Sunbeam than one of the little two-litre racers which are almost as fast as the monster vehicle I have mentioned. The big car, when once it gets really going, almost drives itself by comparison. The little fellows, on the contrary, require to be watched with the utmost alertness

and care over every yard they travel. The least untoward occurrence, the smallest skid, is likely to throw them completely out of control; and at the speeds at which they travel things happen with appalling rapidity. When the big car starts to take charge, the driver has always some sort of chance of regaining control. When it happens on the small racer he has no earthly chance.

I like the Autocar's suggestion that the bodies controlling racing should get together with a view to still further limiting engine dimensions in future racing events, and trust it will receive their very serious

consideration. In the meantime, it is interesting to note that the Grand Prix of 1925 will be for cars of the same engine capacity as ruled this year namely, two litres.

It is said that some of the cars which are being prepared for this race are even faster than this year's winner!

A Show Complaint.

Much complaint has been registered against a

new rule operating at the Motor Show that no retail sales were to be effected "over the counter." In former years one could wander round the galleries and, where some useful small accessory or article of clothing was exhibited, it could be bought, paid for on the spot, and taken away forthwith. Obviously, this was a

very satisfactory scheme from the points of view both of the public and the exhibitors, and why the show management should have thought it necessary to change it is one of those things nobody can understand. It is perfectly understandable that it would not do to allow cars or other large exhibits to be taken away during the exhibition, but why that rule should apply to a set of sparking plugs, or a screenwiper, or anything of that sort, I fail to appreciate.



LADY AMELIA JACKSON'S NEW CAR: A FOUR-SEATER ISOTTA FRASCHINI COUPÉ.

To my mind, the new rule is simply a piece of sheer autocracy, with nothing of reason behind it. However, the executive has been told exactly what the public and the exhibitors think of it, and so the former state of affairs may be restored next year. It is not a frivolous complaint that has been made, but one that is, I think, very fully justified.

Why Belong to the A.A.? This is a question I am often called upon to answer, and I always answer it in one way. I

regard membership of this and the R.A.C. as a kind of insurance against all sorts of trouble. I insure my car against fire and theft, and myself against third-party claims, not at all in the hope that I shall draw money from the insurance company (that is the last thing I want), but because I may be the victim of a contingency against which I am willing to pay money to cover myself. So with membership of the motoring associations. I cannot remember that I have ever had to ask for direct assistance in all the years that

[Continued overleaf.





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the clearing of the skin and eyes."

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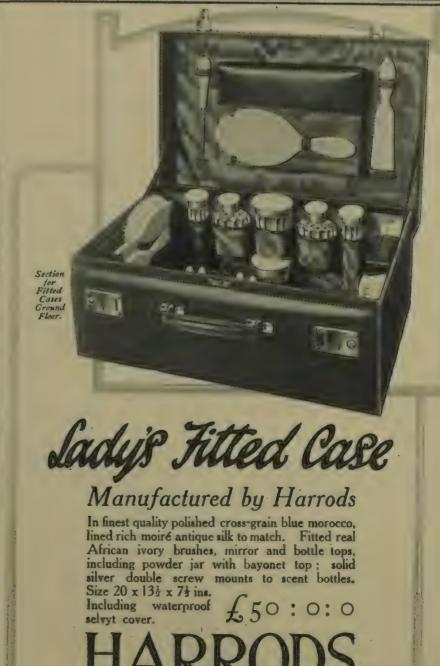
ARTHUR ABPLANALP

(Specialist in the Cure of Obesity)

ULSTER CHAMBERS, 168 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

'PHONE: GERRARD 6154





I have belonged to both, but I have never regarded my subscriptions as money thrown away. it. On the contrary, I wonder how much I should have paid in fines if it had not been for the timely

discovered his loss. He advised the Calais agent and the London office of the A.A. covered and forwarded to his home in Scotland, where it arrived before the owner had returned from

the Continent. In another case, a member lost a valuable valise from his car while in Normandy. Local inquiries failed to find it, but when the matter was reported to the A.A. its agents were circularised, and a reward offered. In a few days it was recovered and returned to him.

System.

A New Jacking One new device I saw at the show deserves a note

to itself. This is the Stevenson jacking system, which consists of two jacks, permanently attached to the side members of the chassis, one on either side, approximately in the centre of the frame. Each jack is

capable of lifting both the road wheels on its own side of the car by the simple turning of a detachable handle. This handle is pushed onto a square shaft which is flush with the edge of the running-board, and is protected by a rubber cap. The car cannot slip off the jack, no matter what happens; the wheels can be raised clear in thirty seconds, and it is not necessary to touch anything

except a perfectly clean handle. It is a good thing.

The New Motorist It would seem unnecessary, in and the Pump. view of the in-

numerable advantages of the present method of taking petrol supplies from the pump, to put forward any argument to persuade motorists to favour

this method as against the old-fashioned can delivery. Yet it is a fact that the advantages do not seem to be generally appreciated. Although the price of motor spirit has fallen appreciably during the last twelve months, there can be no doubt that the more spirit sold through the medium of the pump the more likely it is that lower prices will be maintained. The excessively heavy distribution costs of can deliveries is one of the chief items in determining the price of motor spirit, and if these costs can be wiped out, or at any rate materially lessened, then the benefit is bound to be ultimately passed on to the consuming public. If it can be appreciated that the matter is entirely in the hands of the motorist himself, then there can be no question as to the result. And this is not the only reason why the consuming public should be rid of the can. The pump is quicker, safer, cleaner, and in every way as great an advancement on the can as the railway was on the old stage-coach. There will be thousands of new motorists on the road following the Motor Show, and they should make it a point to set an example in the use of the pump to the older motorist.-W. W.



WITH A DETACHABLE CANOE AS SIDE-CAR: AN AMPHIBIAN VEHICLE AT THE MOTOR-CYCLE SHOW.

THE NAVAL SIDE OF THE CHINESE CIVIL WAR: A CRUISER OF THE KIANGSU FLEET OFF LIUHO, 18 MILES FROM SHANGHAI.

The cruiser here seen is one of a fleet of 8 ships in the river Yangtze. "The Chinese Navy," wrote a "Times" correspondent from Tsingtao during the Kiangsu v. Chekiang phase of the Civil War, "though it may yet play a serious part, has appeared in comic guise. The story has already been told of the cruiser 'Haichow,' how she and the other ships of the Independent Fleet sailed out of Shanghai Harbour, deserting the Chekiang for the Kiangsu side, and how, after a whiff of the guns at Liuho, she apparently changed her mind a second time and renewed her former allegiance. Wu Pei-fu's Shantung fleet . . . consists of the cruisers 'Haichi,' 'Haishen,' and 'Chiaho,' the gunboats 'Yunghsiang' and 'Chuyu' and the destroyer 'Tungan.'"

The Admiral commanding is seen with Wu Pei-Fu in a photograph on page 882.

Photograph by Sport and General.

warnings of police-traps conveyed by the patrols? Certainly much more than my subscriptions. Apart from this side of their service, there are so many ways in which membership can be of the utmost advantage. I have, for instance, just been reading an A.A. report of a few services rendered to members, which are quite interesting as proving my point. In one case a member left a gold watch under his pillow at an hotel in France. He was miles away before he

મુંત્રમુંત્રાનું ત્રાનું ત્રનું ત્રાનું ત્રાનું ત્રાનું ત્રાનું ત્રાનું ત્રાનું ત્રાનું ત્રાનું ત્રાનું ત્રાનુ

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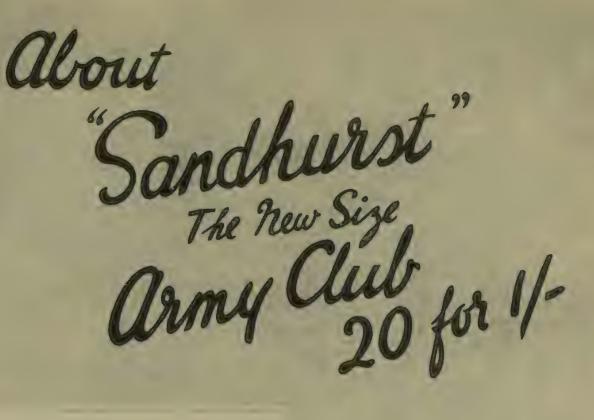


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M.A.A

THE BOOKSELLER'S WINDOW.

A GIPSY OF THE NORTH. By OTTWELL BINNS (Ward, Lock; 7s. 6d. net.)

She was a gipsy only in the nomadic, not the racial sense, as the jacket picture shows. The hero caught his first glimpse of her running away as he caught his first glimpse of her running away as he approached, alone and on foot, an Eskimo camp in the Far North. "He made a discovery that moved him with sudden excitement. The hood of the woman's anorak had fallen back, and the hair that streamed behind her as she ran was the colour of ripe corn." She was, then, a woman of his own race, but what was she doing among the Eskimos? Thereby hangs a mystery, the solution of which is gradually revealed by the story, not without a good deal of murder, violence, and sudden death. For readers who like the "thick car" type of fiction, it is worth following up, for the author knows his business and his local colour, having no fewer than fourteen other novels to his name. to his name.

ROLLYSTON. AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ROMANCE. By Victor Manley Davidson. (Harrap; 7s. 6d. net.)

This is a rollicking cloak-and-pistol story "set in London and Kent at the close of the eighteenth century . . . in the days when highwaymen and duelling were part of everyday life." It begins with the kidnapping of Earl Rollyston's infant son, who reappears twenty years later after being brought up in ignorance of his parentage. Adventures, mingled with a love affair, follow fast, and culminate in his trial for murder. The conversations are plentifully peppered with oatlis, but do not always suggest the period, especially those in dialect. Thus, a voice peppered with oatlis, but do not always suggest the period, especially those in dialect. Thus, a voice in Holborn is heard to say: "It's just plain, simple murder with a big M, I tell 'ce, Jarge! I orterno. I seen 'im on'y two minutes ago." Again, a Bow Street runner says: "We did, me lord, an' 'twas them and their riotin' wot put Tom Crawley an' me in a blue funk, all on account o' you, me lord—'cos why?" Did anybody talk like that in the eighteenth century? But perhaps the question is hypercritical. It remains to add that this book is "one of the six Harrap Prize Competition novels."

BELOVED SHIPMATES. By ROBERT N. LAW-SON, C.B., REAR-ADMIRAL. (Grant Richards; 7s. 6d. net.)

In spite of some scornful remarks (made by his narrating character) on "penwork," and "inkslingers," "newspaper men and other gas-bags," no one will regret that the author of this book has himself taken up his pen. It is a pity that more admirals do not write novels—not to speak of captains and lieutenants—for who can know better than a Naval officer the authentic romance of the sea? Rear-Admiral Lawson spins a first-rate yarn about a party of "axed" officers and others, including women, Admiral Lawson spins a first-rate yarn about a party of "axed" officers and others, including women, who sail in search of an uncharted island "flowing with milk and honey." The party was a little mixed, owing to the letters S.O.M.P. (used in an advertisement) standing for two different bodies—the Society of Old Munition Pals and the Society for the Overthrow of Male Predominance. The charts of the Blushing Maiden's voyage, with a sea-fight in mid-Atlantic, and of the island itself, would have delighted the heart of Stevenson. the heart of Stevenson.

BEAU GESTE. By Captain Perciva PHER WREN. (Murray; 7s. 6d. net.) By CAPTAIN PERCIVAL CHRISTO-

From a salt-water yarn by an officer of the senior service we turn to an equally adventurous tale by one whose military experiences have evidently been on land. It opens with a remarkable event in the African desert, described by a French Major of the Spahis to a British friend, a district officer in Nigeria. "I tell you, my dear George," begins Major Henri de Beaujolais, "that it is the most extraordinary and inexplicable thing that ever happened. I shall think of nothing else until I have solved the mystery. think of nothing else until I have solved the mystery, and you must help me." That is a promising commencement, and the reader will admit that the promise was fulfilled. The event was the discovery of a whole garrison in a desert fort dead at their posts,

and in the French commander's hand a confession to the theft of a famous sapphire owned by the woman whom George loves. This brings us for a time to Devonshire, but later the scene shifts back to the desert before the final solution.

SANDOVAL. A ROMANCE OF BAD MANNERS. By Thomas Beer. (London; Heinemann; 7s. 6d. net.)

Bad manners are usually the last quality to be associated with a Frenchman, but in this American story, which takes its title from the villain, one of that proverbially polite race, Christian Coty de Sandoval, stands convicted thereof, among more serious misdeeds. The scene is laid in New York just after the Civil War, and the tale is told by a large of coverties. just after the Civil War, and the tale is told by a boy of seventeen, Mor Gaar, younger brother of the man of whom Sandoval chiefly falls foul. Young Mor, who proves himself a master of fruity dialect and metaphors with a "punch," relates the adventures of Sandoval, whose thirst for revenge brings trouble on the Gaar family, but worse trouble on himself. Mr. Thomas Beer, it may be recalled, is the author of "Stephen Crane," a biographical study to which Joseph Conrad wrote an Introduction.

THE HOUSE BY THE ROAD. By CHARLES J. DUTTON. (John Lane; The Bodley Head; 7s. 6d. net.)

The house in question is situated in Vermont, U.S.A., and it suggested itself to the author, we learn from the dedication, as a suitable scene for a murder mystery, during a walking tour with a friend. The tale is a good one of the kind that opens with the discovery of a crime, and in which the interest concerns the detection of the criminal. In fairness to author and reader, the plot must not be outlined here, as the whole fascination of such a story depends on the gradual revealing of facts. The picture on the jacket does not give away very much, as the scene it represents, although it occurs rather late in the book, is only a minor one. [Continued overleaf.] The house in question is situated in Vermont,



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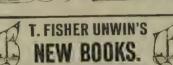
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Incidentally, the author gives an American criticism of English detective fiction. "I wonder," says the character who tells the tale, casting a book aside, "what the writers of English crime stories would do if they lost some of their old settings. It was the usual plot—the old, half-ruined castle, the mysterious man that came to the village, the discovery of his death, a mysterious Chinaman, and the usual love story." The description may not be entirely true to type, but it is interesting as a Transatlantic impression.

SINCÉRITÉ. By Mortimer Durand. (Longmans, Green; 7s. 6d. net.)

Here, at any rate, is a novel (by a new author) that does not fulfil the above-mentioned American definition of English "crime stories." While the book may be classed as a murder mystery from its central incident, that incident is really only one among many effects of the main idea, which may be termed a satirical fantasy. A house party invited to a baronet's country seat, including a bishop, an iconoclastic novelist, an actor, a poet, a scientist, an American millionaire, and several women, drink a wine called Sincérité, which turns out to possess wonderful properties. Under its influence, each member of the party becomes his or her real self, all poses and insincerity being discarded. The results are startling. Revolvers come into play, and a man-hunt leads up to an unexpected dénouement in which many illusions and some love affairs are shattered. The notion of enforced candour, though not quite original, has been entertainingly worked out.

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WITHOUT shipping the Empire could not exist, and the story of the mercantile marine must claim the patriotic interest of all the Empire's citizens. That story is teld in outline, with a masterly grasp of the subject, in "The Development of British Shipping Throughout the Ages" (Liverpool, Gustav Schueler) a large brochure, beautifully printed and illustrated, issued on behalf of Ellerman Lines, Ltd., the famous shipping company.

A folding map of the world, in colour, shows the routes of the Ellerman lines, forming a network round the globe. The illustrations include many interesting old prints of bygone shipping scenes, historical events, and native life in distant lands, along with some portraits, and photographs of modern liners.

As its title implies, the volume is something more than a "house" publication, and makes a much wider appeal. The particular history of the Ellerman fleet is, in fact, confined to the last two of the eight chapters. The first six trace, in a compact and brilliant survey, the origin and growth of our overseas trade from the time of King Alfred to the beginning of the nineteenth century. In the earlier ages, sea commerce was closely involved with war, and the merchantman only by degrees became distinct from the fighting ship. The old type of merchant seaman, sailing his own ship and doing his own trade, was succeeded by the merchant ship-owner, who remained at home, employing seamen to sail his ships and trade his goods. He in turn gave place to the modern ship-owner pure and simple, who is not a merchant, but

restricts himself to running ships carrying cargoes for other people or passengers

other people, or passengers.

It was after Napoleon's downfall in 1815 that the expert shipowner came into being, and at this point the narrative turns, appropriately, to "a brief account of the various companies grouped under the Ellerman flag." One chapter is concerned with "sail"; the other with "steam"; and we follow the stages by which the "graceful clipper," gave way to the "majestic liner." Sailing-ships had been used at first by the two oldest companies now in the Ellerman group—the City Line and the Hall Line. Besides these the combined undertaking now includes the Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Company, Ellerman Lines, Ltd., Liverpool, the Westcott and Laurance Line, Ellerman's Wilson Line, and the Wilson and North-Eastern Railway steamers. The whole fleet comprises 217 ships (including eight in building), with a total tonnage of 1,499,552.

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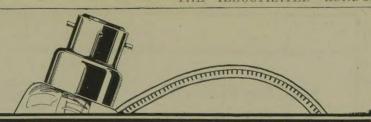


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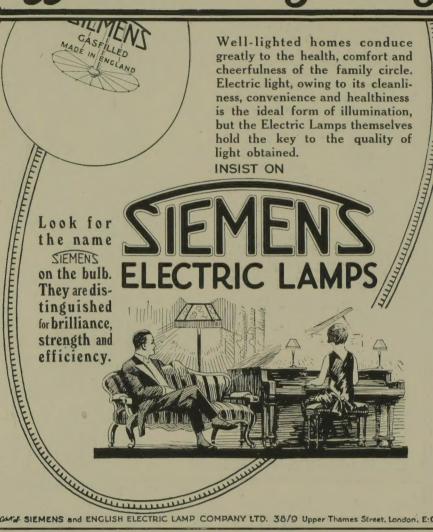
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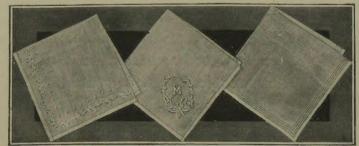




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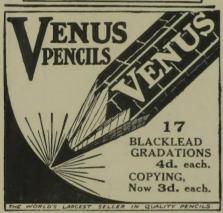
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